THE HISTORY AND DEFENCE OF THE *Laſt Parliament.*

CONTAINING

The Debates at Large, on the moſt Important Caſes in *Both* Houſes.

AND THE

Arguments *Pro* and *Con*,

As well *Without* Doors as *Within*.

THE

Proceedings of the *Committees of Elections*, *Publick Accompts*, and all other Tranſactions, during the Three Seſſions of that Parliament.

With Hiſtorical and Political Reflections.

LONDON:

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FH
MVSEVM
BRITANNICVM

THE PREFACE.

TO *prevent the World's being impos'd upon by the unfair Repreſentations of the* Laſt Parliament, *I reſolv'd to Collect Memoirs for the following Hiſtory; not only from their own* Votes *and* Minutes, *but from the ſeveral Pamphlets, Hiſtories, and other Treatiſes publiſh'd ſince their Firſt Seſſion. The* Hiſtories *that have already appear'd, are Partial and Imperfect, and having been little ſeen, will probably give little Obſtruction to this, they being too Voluminous, and are indeed only dry Collecti-*

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ons of Votes, Larded here and there with Trivial and Scurrilous Reflecti-ons. The Short History of the Last Parliament, *is so far from being Im-partial, that the Author of it will hardly allow there was Merit in any one Transaction of this Parliament, and his Treatise being a plain Invective, handed about privately by a* Party, *it is hop'd the fair Reader will find the Satisfaction in this History at large, which is not to be met with in Ten or Twenty Pages. He says himself, that his History is only a Draft* in Mina-ture, and if it were to be drawn at whole Length, and to the Life, it wou'd surprize us more. *I might reflect upon his Picture being* not to the Life, *and therefore not Truth, for* Life *in a Picture is* Truth, *and* Truth *Life. Here is a* Whole Length, *and all possible Care has been taken to make it as like as may be. I doubt not its giving Satisfaction to the Unbyass'd Reader, and that he who reads with*

most

moſt Byaſs, will find nothing in it that he will think a Faithful Hiſtorian *ought to have omitted. The Reflections ariſe every were naturally from the Subject. The Facts are not related purely for their ſake, nor are ſo many Preparations for* Satyr *or* Panegyrick. *But I cou'd not reſolve to Publiſh the* Hiſtory of the Laſt Parliament, *without reſolving alſo to do Juſtice to it upon all Occaſions, and ſet it in the beſt Light. Whatever Curious Pieces have been Publiſh'd, relating to their Proceedings, I have look'd into them, and repeated what I thought neceſſary to ſatisfy the Curious, as far at leaſt as I cou'd do it with Safety, and not make my Self accountable for the Malice and Inſolence of Others; for* Hiſtory, *which one wou'd think is the moſt harmleſs thing in the World, is not always the ſafeſt. To ſay the Truth of ſome Perſons, and ſome Things may give Offence, and Power being ſo humourſome, it is the wiſeſt way not*

to

to meddle with it. I know this Diſcretion *is below the Dignity of Hiſtory, but what ſignifies keeping up to the Old* Roman *Spirit unleſs we wrote to* Romans, *the Major is always* Right *the Minor* Wrong; *Politicks are as various as the Seaſons, at one time to Eſpouſe the Intereſts of the Houſe of* Auſtria *may be* Duty, *at another* Sedition; *to ſpeak for that of* Bourbon, *may at one time be* Loyalty, *at another* Faction: *And if Hiſtory does not direct its Courſe by the* State Wind, *'twill ever be in Danger of Rocks and Shelves. 'Tis true, After-Times will, by this Means, be depriv'd of the Knowledge of thoſe that went before them; Men's Characters will be confounded, and with what Amazement will Futurity ſee the very ſame Perſon repreſented to them at the very ſame Time as a Heroe and a Scoundrel, a States-man and a Sot. Whom ſhall they believe? We ſhall Entail our Diviſions on our Poſterity, and ſet the Criticks of the next Ages a*

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Quarrelling about the Confuſions of this. It is impoſſible to write any thing that ſhall pleaſe Both Sides; an Impartial Hiſtorian muſt have a rare Time of it when every good Word that he gives one Side is ſure to make an Enemy on the other. Nothing's True with either but what makes for it; and amidſt theſe Difficulties, he only will be able to overcome them, who having only the Publick Welfare in View, has no Friend and no Enemy, but who is for, or againſt it, Common Senſe and Common Honeſty being Judges.

THE HISTORY AND DEFENCE OF THE *Laſt Parliament.*

AMong all the Felicities this Nation is in a moſt peculiar manner bleſs'd with, that of its Parliamentary Conſtitution is the greateſt, the Security and Glory of all the reſt. There were Endeavours us'd in the worſt of Times to explode the pretended Antiquity of this Conſtitution, to leſſen the Authority and Dignity of Parliaments, to Ridicule and Vilify their Priveleges in order to introduce an Arbitrary Deſpotick Power. *L'Eſtrange*'s Pamphlets and Papers, were continual Libells on them, repreſenting them as a Crew of Factious *Republicans* and *Schiſmaticks*, and Dr. *Brady* was employ'd to write a dull Hiſtory, to prove that Parliaments were only a Novel Inſtitution, depending on the meer Grace of the

King, whoſe Breath made and might deſtroy them. But Thanks be to God, all the wicked Attempts of the Enemies of Liberty, cou'd never ſhake the Foundation of this antient, juſt and neceſſary Eſtabliſhment, and they have always found Parliaments too ſtrong for every thing that has ſtood in oppoſition to them.

'Tis certain theſe Aſſemblies are as Old as our *Gothick* Government, as Old as the *Heptarchy*, and were continu'd under the *Saxony Monarchy*; why elſe does King *Alfred* ſay in his Life, written by *Menevenſis*, that he ow'd his Crown to the Bounty *of the Princes and Elders of the People*, *Principes cum ſenioribus Populi miſericorditer ac benique dederunt.* What is the meaning of that Noble Record cited by Sir *Henry Spelman*, *Concil*, Vol. I. p. 291. ſpeaking of a Parliament held at *Catchuth*, A. D. 787. *In illo Conventu Pananglico, ad quem Convenerunt Omnes Principes tam Eccleſiaſtici quam Seculares, Una cum Populo Terræ.* Their Power is fully expreſs'd, and the Occaſion of their meeting in what follows, that Kings ſhou'd be elected by the Parliament *Ut eligantur a Sacerdotibus & Senioribus Populi.* I cou'd give a Hundred Inſtances of this kind, and of Invaſions upon the Hereditary Right before and after the Reign of *William* the *Baſtard*, but it wou'd be a Digreſſion, which the Reader wou'd have the leſs Patience with, in as much as it keeps him from the Hiſtory of an Illuſtrious Senate, whoſe Actions, will doubtleſs be remembred as long as Parliaments have a Being or Name in the World.

I grant Parliaments were not then on the ſame Foot as now. Their Meetings, tho' as frequent,

quent, were not ſo regular, their Rights and Privileges not ſo well aſcertain'd; but their Authority was, we find, by the Examples already mention'd, ſufficient to provide for their own and the People's Safety, and enough to baffle all the Sophiſtry and Inſolence of ſuch as aſſert a *Divine*, *Hereditary*, *Unalienable Indefeaſible Right*, in Oppoſition to the *Revolution*, on which the Government is founded. I cannot part with this Subject, without obſerving, that the *Mirour of Juſtice*, written in *Edward* the Firſt's Time, aſſerts that the Parliament ought by Law to meet twice a Year. The Eſtates were,

Prelati, Proceres, miſſisq; Potentibus Urbes.

The Prelates, Peers, the Cities by their Powers.

In the 17th of *Edward* III. the *Borough* of *Barnſtable*, in *Devonſhire*, put in a Petition to the Parliament, wherein the Burgeſſes ſet forth that they had a Charter from King *Athelſtane* to ſend Two Burgeſſes to all Parliaments for that Borough, and ſurely they did not meet only to mend *High-Ways* and make *Rivers Navigable*. What is the *Engliſh* of theſe Expreſſions, in a Latin Manuſcript. Life of Arch-biſhop *Otho*, in the *Cottonian* Library, *Edwigus Filius Edmundi in Regem Electus eſt*, and afterwards his Brother *Edgar*, *Utroque Populo Electus*. There is a Series of 260 Years, in which there are not above Two Kings whoſe Right was not Parliamentary; the ſame is the Revolutional Title, as ſacred therefore as the Laws of God and Man can make it. It was by Virtue of that Right that the laſt Parliament had their Seſſion;

Without the *Revolution*, we had had no Act of Settlement, no King *William*, no Queen *Anne*, no Parliament: And this being the Honeſt and Evident Truth of the Fact, let us ſee how this Auguſt Aſſembly aſſerted the Principles, of which that *Revolution* was an effect, and vindicated our Liberties, and the Liberties of *Europe*.

I know great Efforts were made to obſtruct the Proceedings of this the laſt *Repreſentative*, as well as to oppoſe their Elections: But with what Vigour did they overcome all Oppoſition, both without Doors and within; their Reſolution in carrying on thoſe Elections was maliciouſly miſrepreſented by their Opponents, as Violent and Tumultuous, and ſeveral Stories were told of the Rage of the prevailing Electors in all Parts of *England*, but ſuch as were preſent at the Elections for the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, will ſoon ſee thro' the Envy and Falſhood of all ſuch Inſinuations; for what cou'd be more fair, what more Peaceable, what more free? Yet this very Parliament had ſcarce Sat a Month, before this Account of it was Printed and Publiſh'd. "The New Members of the Church Party far Out-number'd "thoſe of the contrary Side, which beſides the "Influence of the Court, was owing to ſeve- "ral other Cauſes. In the firſt Place, many "of the *Whigg* Gentlemen, who either could "not be induc'd to believe that the laſt Parli- "ament ſhou'd be diſſolv'd till the Blow "was given; or who in Caſe of a Diſſolution "thought themſelves ſecure of being new "Choſen, had ſupinely neglected making an "Intereſt, while thoſe who deſign'd to oppoſe "them had early taken all the neceſſary Mea-

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'ſures to carry their Point. Secondly, The Ferment rais'd by Dr. *Sacheverel*'s Trial, was now rather encreas'd than abated, being Induſtriouſly fomented and propagated throughout the Kingdom, in order to influence *Elections*, which it effectually did, in a more viſible manner, in the Cities and Boroughs thro' which that Divine paſs'd in his Triumphant Progreſs the laſt Summer. Thirdly, The Inferior Clergy alſo, thinking themſelves attack'd thro' the Sides of Dr. *Sacheverel*, and their Holy Function vilify'd by the *Parliamentary Cenſure* put upon him, were more than ordinarily Zealous and Diligent in promoting the Intereſt of ſuch as they thought beſtaffected to the Church, not only without much regard to the neceſſary Qualifications of Perſonal Merit or Eſtates in the Candidates, but in ſome Inſtances in Breach of the common Duties of Gratitude, ſtrenuouſly oppoſing their very Patrons and Benefactors. And in the laſt Place, the Mob, whoſe Tumultous Riſings in favour of D. *Sacheverel*, ſeem'd, if not allow'd, at leaſt conniv'd at by the Impunity of their Leaders, and whoſe Spirits had wonderfully been enflam'd by a multitude of Licentious Writings, in which the *Whigs* were repreſented as *Atheiſts* and *Republicans*, appear'd now with unuſual Confidence, and as it were, arm'd with Authority at the Elections on the ſide of the Church and Monarchy, and not only by reproachful Language, and odious Epithets, but even by Blows, deterr'd thoſe who came to Vote, contrary to the Voice of the People, inſomuch that if the *Whigs* had not on this occaſion practis'd what they pretend to, *Moderation*, theſe new Elections might have

ended in what was by many apprehended, a *Civil-War, &c.*

If theſe *Elections* were not ſo freſh in our Memory, this might paſs upon the World for Truth, to the Diſhonour of the laſt Parliament, and be a ſort of Slur on all their Proceedings But no Body can be affected to their Prejudice by Inſinuations ſo notoriouſly falſe and malicious. This Writer pretends afterwards to tell us what Outrages the Mob committed at the Elections at *Weſtiminſter* and *London*. The Candidates for *Weſtminſter*, were Mr. *Medlycot* and Mr. *Croſs*, on one ſide, and General *Stanhope* ſingly on the other. In ſuch Populous Elections it is impoſſible to prevent Violence and Confuſion, but it might have been occaſion'd by the one Party as well as by the other, and who can excuſe a Weekly Writer, who aggravated the Conteſt at *Weſtminſter* in this manner: *The* Paris-Gazette *will be furniſh'd with uſeful Matter for a whole Page in his Paper, by the News he will receive of the* Weſt.—*E*——*n. And there is no doubt but the ſame Perſon will have a perfect Account ſent him of the Martial Appearance in* Tuttle-Fields, *of the Attack that was made in the Rear of Mr.* Stanhope's *Cavalry, of the Poll, that ſeem'd rather to be a Combat than an E*——*n; and of all the groſs Abuſes that were induſtruouſly ſpread among the People, in order to blaſt the Reputation of a Man that has conquered* Spain. *This News may be no more than was expected in* France, *as great and as good as it is. But when it ſhall likewiſe be told there who were the Perſons that us'd their Intereſt againſt him, and what Officers even of the Army, moſt glorioufly attended a Brewer, in Oppoſition to a General. The* French *Gazetteer himſelf will be ſurpriz'd at this Intelligence.* For my part, I can't ſee what the

French

French had to do with our Elections, and how they could be well-pleas'd with the Choice of a Parliament who gave above a Hundred Millions of their Money to carry on the War againſt them.

The City of *London* has always diſtinguiſh'd it ſelf by the Fairneſs, Equality, and Tranquility of its Elections ſince the ugly Days of *North* and *Rich*. And tho' the Party we ſince call the *Ruin'd* one, loſt it, I cannot hear that there was much Injuſtice done them, nor had their Opponents much Reaſon to boaſt of their Majority. Mr. *Caſs*, who had the leaſt Votes on their Side, having but Sixteen more than Mr. *Ward*, who had the moſt on the other: The Poll ſtanding thus;

John Ward, Eſq;	3224
John Caſs, Eſq;	3240

However the Point was gain'd, and all that were for the Prevailing Party muſt needs be glad, tho' not to ſuch an Extravagance as ſome report it; As that the Rabble ſhould break every ones Windows that would not put out Lights; that they ſpit in the Face of Sir *Gilbert Heathcot*, who was to be Lord-Mayor the Year after, and was one of the Candidates on the ſide of the Loſers. Such Inſtances of the Fury of the Mob, are hardly to be met with in Civiliz'd Countries, eſpecially a Country ſo Civiliz'd as ours, whoever will believe it may, and I hope I ſhall have the ſame Liberty, on the other Hand, if I think theſe and other Reports of the ſame Nature, invented to give one an ill Opinion of the Acts of this Parliament, from the Force that there appear'd in the

the Choice of it, theſe Reports being that part of the Facts of our Time, which are ſit for nothing but a *Scandalous Chronicle*. An Aſſembly againſt which there was ſo much Prejudice conceiv'd before they met, cou'd not but feel the Effects of it afterwards in the Difficulties that were ſtarted, and the Heat and Length of their Debates. The Oppoſite Party diſputed every Inch of Ground with them, and daily put them to the Trouble of Diviſions of Hundreds to Twenties. What little Occaſion they gave for ſuch Oppoſition during the whole Courſe of their Three Glorious Seſſions, will be ſeen in the following Pages.

I ſhou'd here preſent the Reader with a Liſt of the Laſt Parliament, Lords and Commons, but it is already in every Bodies Hands, and I ſhall content my ſelf with incerting the Names of the Honourable and Worthy Members, as any Diſtinction happens to them in the Service of the Houſe, or their Favour with the Government.

The Peers and Commons of *North-Britain* were choſen for the moſt part for the ſame Principles as to Church and State, as were thoſe of *South*, and from this Harmony one might have hop'd for more Unanimity of Council than happen'd thro' the Obſtinate Diſſention of the Minority.

On the 25th. of *November* 1710. this ever Memorable Parliament met, and with general Voice choſe *William Bromly*, Eſq, to be their Speaker, a Gentleman ſo eminent for Learning and Zeal for the Church and Crown, that for many Years paſt he had been choſen to repreſent the Univerſity of *Oxford*. He had in ſeveral Parliaments ſhewn an extraordinary concern

ee'n for the Safety of the Church, and had been in Competition for the Chair with another Gentleman, who fill'd it in Three Succeſſive Parliaments. But that ſmall miſunderſtanding being forgotten, Mr. *Smith* and Sir *Thomas Hanmer* were nam'd, yet the Oppoſite Party remember'd the *Non Aſſociation*; and the *Tack*, tho' they were ſo idle as to talk of *Travels*, and I know not what, yet Juſtice was done to the Merit of this Gentleman, and he was made Speaker of a Parliament, of which as a Member he was one of the *Brighteſt Ornaments*.

I think there is ſo much Reverence due to the Majeſty of our Sovereign, that whatever comes from the Throne ought to be deem'd Sacred, and not to be profan'd by vulgar Hands. I ſhall therefore refer to the publick Prints for the Contents of the Queen's Speech, and only take notice, that on the 27th. of *November*, her Majeſty, among many other Things of abſolute Neceſſity recommended,

The carrying on the War in all its parts, but particularly in Spain, *with the utmoſt Vigour, as the likelieſt Means, by God's Bleſſing, to procure a ſafe and honourable Peace for us and all our Allies, whoſe Support and Intereſt her Majeſty had truly at Heart.*

The following Paragraphs could not but be as *agreeable* as her Majeſty was graciouſly pleas'd to declare ſhe *depended upon it* they would be.

I am reſolv'd to Support and Encourage the Church of England, *as by Law Eſtabliſh'd.*

To preſerve the Britiſh *Conſtitution according to the Union.*

To maintain the Indulgence by Law allow'd to Scrupulous Conſciences.

And

And thas all these may be transmitted to Posterity, I shall Employ none but such as are heartily for the Protestant Succession in the House of Hanover, *the Interest of which Family no Person can be more truly concern'd for than my Self.*

It will be worth our Observation to mind, as we go along, what Regard this Excellent Parliament had to these Articles of her Majesty's Speech, especially those Two relating to the *Union* and the *Indulgence*. Some Jealous Splenitick People were so frighten'd because the latter Word was made use of instead of *Toleration*, and *Scrupulous* put for *Tender*, that presently they fell a selling their Stocks, to the great Advantage of the Church Buyers, Bank-Stock falling Three *per Cent.* that very Day, and continuing to fall from 108 to 100, a whimsical Foundation, built on the Hopes and Fears of weak Minds, or rather on the Craft of base Ones.

On the 29th. of *November* the Lords presented their Address of Thanks to her Majesty for her most Gracious Speech. I shall not repeat all the Address, it being of so late a Date; one part of it however I cannot omit, for that it shews how chearfully that most Honourable House fell in with her Majesty's Sentiments.

We conceive it to be of the highest Importance to carry on the War with Vigour in all its Parts, and particularly in Spain, *in order to procure a Safe and Honourable Peace.*

The Commons Address was not presented till the 2d. of *December*. There had been a small Debate about it, upon a Motion of Sir *Thomas Hanmer's, That the most effectual Way to give Spirit to her Majesty's Friends, and to defeat the restless Malice of her Enemies, would be by discountenancing all*

Persons

erſons of ſuch Principles, and avoiding all Meaſures of ſuch Tendency as might weaken her Majeſtys Title and Government. Some Men were ſo ſilly as to fancy this Worthy Member, by ſuch *Principles*, reflected on thoſe of the *Revolution*. But how abſurd was it to think ſo, when he immediately explains it himſelf, that had *ſuch Tendency to weaken her Majeſty s Title*, founded on that very Revolution. The *Principles of Reſiſtance in caſes of extream Neceſſity*, aſſerted ſo ſtrenuouſly by the Parliament that condemn'd Dr. *Henry Sacheverel*, were the Baſis of the Abdication of King *James*. Without thoſe Principles, he, or his Pretended Son had been ſtill King of *England*, and how cou'd ſuch Principles weaken our preſent Sovereign's Title, it would be Stupidity to pretend or imagine it, and therefore Sir *Thomas* muſt rather mean the Principles that have kept up a *Faction*, Enemies to her Majeſty's Title and Government, and Friends to the *French*, to the Pretender and Arbitrary Power. Be it as it will, this Motion was debated, and Mr. *Lechmere* ſaid they ought likewiſe humbly to caution her Majeſty againſt *ſuch Meaſures and Principles, as might weaken the Settlement of the Crown in the Illuſtrious Houſe of* Hanover, *and advance the Hopes of the Pretender.* Tho' he was not ſeconded, yet Mr. *Robert Harley* ſaying to this purpoſe; *That tho' the Proteſtant Succeſſion was already ſubſtantially eſtabliſh'd and ſecur'd by ſeveral Acts of Parliament, ſo that it ſeem'd needleſs to add any thing to them, yet ſince a Motion was made in favour of the Illuſtrious Houſe of* Hanover, *it would look ſtrange both at Home and Abroad, if the ſame ſhould drop*, the Cluaſe was granted as Mr. *Lechmere* worded it. And the next to it cloſ'd the Addreſs as follows; *And all other*

Principles

Principles and Meaſures that have lately threaten'd Your Royal Crown and Dignity. The laſt Attempt againſt her Majeſty's Royal Crown and Dignity, being the intended Invaſion of the Pretender with a *French* Army; ſome thought this could not be meant by *lately*, becauſe 'twas Two or Three Year before. But there having been no other ſuch terrible Threatning, the Expreſſion cannot reaſonably admit of any other Meaning.

During theſe Tranſactions in the Houſe of Commons, the Lords made ſome Objections to a Motion of the Earl of *Scarborough*'s, which did not at all diminiſh the Jealouſies that ſome diſcontented People were induſtriouſly fomenting. His Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* had this Year Conquer'd *Doway*, *Bethune*, *Aire*, *St Venant*, and got a great Tract of Country from *France*. The Lord *Scarborough* mov'd that he ought to have the Thanks of the Houſe, as had been uſually given him at the end of every Campaign, with the higheſt Marks of Eſteem and Deference; but he was anſwer'd, *It would be Time enough to think of that Matter when the Duke was come Home*; And if it was forgotten when his Grace came Home, it ought to be attributed rather to Forgetfulneſs than Ingratitude, a Vice that Generous Souls are incapable of. The next Day, the 29th of *Auguſt*, there was a Complaint againſt the Lord Keeper, for taking upon him to introduce the *Scotch* Lords to the Queen, being himſelf no Peer by Patent. But the Lord Keeper excuſing his Miſtake, if he had committed any, with a great deal of Modeſty, and the late Lord Chancellor maintaining that he had Right to act as he had done, no farther Notice was taken of it.

My

My Deſign not being to enter into the Particulars of the Debates in this Parliament, nor to make mention of the ſeveral Orders, Reſolutions and Acts, farther than it helps to ſet them in the Glorious Light they always ſtood in, I omit relating them in their due Order, and the Form of a Journaliſt, reſolving to touch upon nothing but what's of importance.

The Commitee of Elections having choſen *Ralph Freeman*, Eſq; their Chair-man proceeded to do Buſineſs. The firſt Caſe that happen'd before them, was that of *Limington*, between the Right Honourable the Lord *William Pawlet*, the Duke of *Bolton*'s Brother, ſitting Member, and Mr: *John Walter* of the Iſland of *Berbados*, Petitioner; the Lord *Williams* had been one of the Managers in Dr. *Sacheverell*'s Tryal, and it was expected that he wou'd have loſt it in the Committee; but ſuch was the Juſtice of this Houſe, that as great a Manager as he was, Lord *William* was voted duely elected, and Mr. *Walter*'s Petition came to nothing. Another more Remarkable Petition, was, that of *Salway Wimmington*, Eſq; for the Borough of *Bewdley*, in which Caſe not only the Merits of the Petition but thoſe of the Charter of *Bewdley* were conſider'd. A warm Speech was ſaid to be made on this Occcaſion by Sir *John Packington*, but ſince he has not own'd it, I leave it to the Reader to find out its Father, who has all the reaſon in the World to be Proud of it, for its Eloquence, good Senſe, wonderful Temper and Penetration.

Mr.

Mr. Speaker,

I *Did not intend to have troubled you this Session, and I believe it will be to little Purpose now: For if a Gentleman ſtands up to complain of Grievances, altho' this Houſe meets in order to redreſs them, he is repreſented as a Perſon that obſtructs Her Majeſty's Buſineſs; if he finds fault with the Miniſtry, he is ſaid to reflect upon the Queen; if he ſpeaks againſt the Continuance of the War, to prevent the Beggary of the Nation, to prevent the Money'd and Military Men becoming Lords of us, who have the Lands, then he is to be no Object of Her Majeſty's Favour and Encouragement. This, Sir, is the Paſs we are brought to, and this is the Freedom of Speech you are pleas'd to ask for at the opening of this Seſſion, and which, of Right, belongs to every Member of this Houſe. I remember the Time, when ſuch Reſtraints as theſe, would not have been ſuffer'd or endur'd; but we are under* Arbitrary Miniſterial Power; *and if ever there was an Inſtance of it, it's in this that's now before us: But how great ſoever the Diſcouragements are to Freedom of Speech, I think my ſelf oblig'd, as an* Engliſh *Gentleman, who never will comply with an Arbitrary Miniſtry; as a Member of this Houſe, who has been always Zealous to ſupport the Conſtitution of Parliament; as a Neighbour to this Borough in the Caſe now before us, to ſpeak my Mind with that Warmth I us'd to do, when the Liberties of my Country, or any part of it, ſeem'd to be touch'd. For tho' the Injury may be felt by one ſingle Man, or one ſingle Society of Men; yet the Terror, the Concern, and the Conſequence of it, reach unto all. We have had a Fact this Day of dangerous Tendency laid before us, of a New Charter forc'd upon an Ancient*

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Corporation, at the ſingle inſtance of a Noble Lord, without a Surrender of the Old, contrary to Law, to Reaſon, and the Rights of the Members thereof: which they refus'd to accept, as being inconſiſtent with their former Charter of King James I. and, as they conceiv'd, void in it ſelf; ſince it's impoſſible for two Charters, any more than two Grants, or two Leaſes, to have a being at the ſame time. Ever ſince the Revolution, every thing has been tranſacted in this Corporation, purſuant to the Charter of James I. the Right of the Bailiff and Burgeſſes, affirm by Judgment in the Queen's Bench, until this new Corporation was erected by this unprecedented Charter, which the Old was ſo far from conſenting ſhould paſs, that they oppos'd by entring Caveats in all Offices, and by ſhewing that it was contrary to Her Majeſty's Intention, expreſs'd in the Warrant.

Thus, Mr. Speaker, have you ſeen the Prerogative inlarg'd and extended farther, I will be bold to ſay, than it was in the unhappy Reign before the Revolution. Every Gentleman remembers how highly things of this Nature were reſented in King James's Time, when Court Arts were us'd to wheedle and terrify Burroughs into a Surrender of their Charters; and when they found that Method would not do, they endeavour'd to take them away under the Colour of Legal Proceſs, by bringing Quo-warranto's againſt them. This was then thought dangerous to the Conſtitution; and very well it might, for the People of England could expect no other Fruit from ſuch a Proceeding, but that this Houſe will be fill'd with Men of the Army, with Men of broken and deſperate Fortunes, with Penſioners, with Vaſſals of the Court, with Slaves of the Miniſtry, and with all thoſe Servile ſort of Gentlemen, that can give with one Hand to receive with the other, and thereby betray thoſe they repreſent to Arbitrary Power. But this Inſtance

ſtance now before us, is more new and dangerous, than taking away Charters by Surrender or Quo-Warranto's: *Thoſe Methods made ſome Noiſe, alarm'd the free People of* England, *and you ſee what came of it; but this is a quicker, a more ſilent Method of doing it, which, like white Powder, deſtroys the Liberty of the People, and ſubverts the Conſtitution of this Houſe, without Noiſe or Notice. I beg, Gentlemen, you would conſider all the Circumſtances with which this Charter was attended, and I am ſure you can't reflect upon 'em without Grief. Firſt, as to the time, you have heard, Six, how the Great Seal of* England *was affix'd to this Charter, upon the 22d of* April, 1708, *the very ſame Day there was an Order made in Council, to iſſue out Writs for calling a Parliament; in this critical Juncture, was this Corporation erected, I will not ſcruple ſaying, to ſerve the Arbitrary Deſigns of thoſe who are afraid of a free Election, who are afraid of a free and uninfluenced Parliament: Such a Parliament would ſcorn to flatter Great Men, would enquire into Miſcarriages, and puniſh ſuch as were faulty; would cauſe thoſe Miniſters to account who ſhould prevail with the Queen to turn Men of Ability and Conſideration out of Place and Employment, for acting upon Principles of Honour and Conſcience, and doing their Duty in this Houſe. Another evil Conſequence with which this Charter is attended, is, That ſo many new Electors, and a new returning Officer are created by it to the Infringement of the Liberty of the Subject, and making all Elections, in a manner, depend on the Will of the Prince. I hope, Gentlemen, you will ſeriouſly conſider this matter, that you will lay aſide all Thoughts of Party in this Cauſe; for if it be in the Power of the Crown to diſſolve Old Corporations and erect New, in ſo exorbitant a manner, we may bid Adieu to Liberty and Property, and to all that has coſt us ſo much*

much Blood and Treaſure to maintain and defend; there will be no difference then between a Parliament of Great Britain, *and a Parliament of* Paris.

I hope, once more, Gentlemen, you will ſeriouſly conſider how much the Honour and Juſtice of this Houſe is concern'd in the Determination of the Caſe now before you: The Eyes of the People have been for ſome time open'd, they will obſerve, they will judge of our Votings *in this Cauſe, and do expect from us, as we have put a Stop to unjuſt and exorbitant Power Abroad, that we ſhould neither ſuffer, nor endure it at Home.*

The Matter having been fully and warmly debated, the Houſe

Reſolv'd,

1. That *Salway Winnington*, Eſq; was duly Elected. 2. That the Charter dated the 20th of *April*, 1708. attempted to be impos'd upon the Borough of *Bewdley*, againſt the conſent of the antient Corporation was void, illegal, and deſtructive of the Conſtitution of Parliament, &c. They alſo addreſs'd Her Majeſty, that the Attorney-General might take the *proper Methods to repeal the ſaid Charter*; we ſhall ſee hereafter what Succeſs Mr. Attorney had in this Affair wherein this Houſe was ſo careful to Vindicate the Rights and Priveleges of the ancient Borough of *Bewdley*, and to admit Mr. *Winnington* in the room of *Anthony Lechmere*, Eſquire.

There had been a former Debate about this matter, between Mr. *Herbert* and Mr. *Winnington*, and the Caſe then ſtood thus, as I find it in a Printed one.

'THE Town of *Bewdley* being divided into two contending Parties, ſeveral Motions were made, and Tryals had in the *Queen's-Bench*, relating to the Magiſtracy of that Place, in the Time of the Lord Chief-Juſtice *Holt*. And at one of thoſe Tryals the Court obſerv'd, That the new Charter granted in the Year 1685, under which the Townſmen had acted for ſome Time, was abſolutely null and void in Law; but that the old Charter of King *James* the Firſt which was thought to have been ſurrender'd was ſtill in force. This appear'd with ſuch Clearneſs in Point of Law, that it was admitted by the Council on both ſides.

'However, under King *James*'s Charter which had on all Hands been look'd upon as valid, the Government of the Corporation was peaceably Adminiſter'd from the Year 1685, till the Year 1707.

'Then it was that the above-mention'd Tryal came on in the *Queen's-Bench*, between one *Slade* and one *Walter*, concerning the Right of their reſpective Elections to be Bailiff of that Place. The Tryal laſted many Hours, each Side maintaining the Right of his Election under the Charter of King *James* the Second. But the Succeſs being likely to terminate in favour of the Plantiff, the Council for the Defendant, which was ſupported by Mr *W——n*, inſiſted at laſt, that the Charter it ſelf was void. Tho' this Turn was ſurprizing, their Reaſon for what they aſſerted was unanſwerable; for they plainly ſhew'd, That the Surrender of the firſt Charter was ineffectual, in regard the Original Corporate Name was *Bailiff and Burgeſſes*, but the Surrender

'was

was made in the Name of Bailiff, *Recorder*, and Burgeſſes, and was conſequently the Act of a different Corporation. This Objection prevailing, it was afterwards confirm'd by the Court of *Queen's-Bench*, upon a Motion in Arreſt of Judgment, and eſtabliſh'd by the unanimous Concurrence of the ſame Judges: Nor has there ever been the leaſt Doubt or Difference of Opinion upon this Point.

'This Light being ſprung upon the Contentions in this Borough, the far greater part of the ſubſtantial Inhabitants, obſerving that the Corporation was in effect expir'd and dead in Law, apply'd to the Queen by Petition, and humbly pray'd, That her Majeſty wou'd be pleas'd to relieve the Town in this caſe, by granting Power in a new Charter, to ſuch of the Inhabitants as her Majeſty ſhou'd think fit, to be the Members of that Corporation, together with ſuch as ſhould appear to be living and qualify'd under the old, and only valid Charter of King *James* the Firſt; that ſo they might again uſe and exerciſe the Rights and Privileges before granted to the Inhabitants of the Place.

'This Petition being preſented to her Majeſty, ſhe was pleas'd to receive it with her uſual Grace and Favour, and it was refer'd to the Conſideration of *the then Lord Chancellor*, and *Lord Chief-Juſtice Holt*, who were commanded to *report* their Opinions of it.

'I had not been long deliver'd, before another was preſented to her Majeſty by Mr. *Winnington* and his Friends, who oppos'd the granting any new Charter; and that was alſo refer'd to the ſame Perſons. After due Time

'and Notice to all Parties, the Chancellor and 'Chief-Juſtice met upon this matter. Both 'Sides appearing by their Council and Agents, 'they were fully heard, and at this Hearing all 'the Council *again admitted, that the laſt Charter 'of King* James *the Second was void in Law*.; That 'conſequently, whatever had been done mere-'ly under it, was alſo void. So that the whole 'matter before the Lord Chancellor and Juſtice 'came to this Point, Whether there were then 'in being a ſufficient Number of Perſons qua-'lified under the Old Charter to do a Corpo-'rate Act? And this Queſtion they reduced 'yet into a narrower Compaſs, by obſerving, 'that neither ſide pretended there was above 'one living that was elected before the Accep-'tance of the new Charter of King *James* the 'Second.

'Accordingly, the Chancellor and Chief-'Juſtice, after two ſolemn Hearings of Coun-'cil on both Sides, conceived it expedient a 'new Charter ſhould be granted: Which Re-'cord is extant, and was produc'd both before 'the laſt and former Houſe of Commons, and 'is in the Council-Books.

Her Majeſty in purſuance of that Report, 'was pleas'd to give Directions for a Charter 'of Reſtoration of the Rights and Privileges of 'the ſaid Borough, granted by King *James* the 'Firſt, and for a new Nomination of Perſons 'to the Offices vacant by the Death of the Of-'ficers under the old Charter.

'Notice of her Majeſty's Pleaſure was ſent 'to both Sides, by Letters from the Earl of '*Sunderland* and Mr. *Boyle*, the two Secretaries 'of State at that Time, requiring each Party 'to bring to one of the Secretaries, a Liſt of

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'thirteen Perſons Inhabitants, whom they 'ſhou'd think fit to be inſerted in ſuch Charter, 'to be the firſt Bailiff, and twelve Capital 'Burgeſſes.

'But the oppoſite Party not ſatisfied with 'this Proceeding applied again by Petition to 'be heard before the Queen in Council, which 'the Miniſtry that then was, advis'd her Ma-'jeſty to grant, and a Day was appointed for 'the Hearing.

'Both Sides were accordingly heard before 'the Queen in a very full Council; and when 'the matter had been long and fully opened, 'and the Parties withdrawn, her Majeſty in 'her great Wiſdom was pleas'd to confirm the 'Report, and order'd the new Charter to paſs, '*not one of the Privy-Council then making any Ob-'jection, but by all Appearance concurring in Opini-'on with that Reſolution.*

At the Court of St. *James*'s the 26th of *March*, 1708. preſent, The Queen's moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

UPON reading this Day, at the Board, the Matter of the Petition of the Bailiff, and part of the Burgeſſes of the Borough of Bewdley, *in the County of* Worceſter, *ſetting forth, That the Petitioners being inform'd, that there was a Charter paſſing for that Borough, they did humbly hope the ſame might not be granted to Her Majeſty: As alſo the Matter of the Petition of the Recorder, and other Burgeſſes and Inhabitants of the ſaid Borough, praying Her Majeſty would be graciouſly pleas'd to grant the Petitioners ſuch Charter of Reſtoration of their former Rights and Priveleges, as Her Majeſty ſhould think fit: Her Majeſty, in Conſideration of what was*

alledg'd on both ſides by their learned Council, was pleas'd to order, as it is hereby order'd, by the Advice of Her Privy Council, That Her Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State do proceed to receive the Names of Perſons fit and proper to be inſerted in ſuch new Charter; and that ſuch a Warrant be prepar'd forthwith for Her Majeſty's Royal Signature, as may be requiſite for the paſſing the ſame under the Great Seal of Great Britain, *for the ſaid Borough of* Bewdley.

R R E S E N T,

His Royal Highneſs,	Earl of *Berkley*,
Lord *Chancellor*,	Earl of *Bradford*,
Lord A. Bp. of *York*,	Earl of *Scarborough*,
Lord Treaſurer,	Earl of *Cholmondley*,
Lord Preſident,	Earl of *Marr*,
Lord Privy Seal,	Earl of *Seafield*,
Duke of *Somerſet*,	Lord *Dartmouth*,
Duke *Sconberg*,	Mr. *Speaker*,
Duke of *Bolton*,	Mr. *Bertie*,
Duke of *Marlborough*,	Mr. Secretary *Boyle*,
Duke of *Montroſs*,	Mr. Vice-Chamb.
Earl of *Sunderland*,	Mr. *Vernon*.

'By this Order of Council it appears, that the 'new Charter, of late ſo much complain'd of, was 'only deſign'd to confirm and reſtore the Capa-'city to exerciſe all the *Old Priveleges* and *Powers*, 'and that nothing prejudicial to them was to be 'introduc'd by it. And Her Majeſty's Principal 'Secretaries of State being directed by this Or-'der to proceed, in receiving the Names of Per-'ſons fit to be inſerted in the new Charter, to the 'end it might not be pretended that one Party 'was eſpous'd more than another, the Earl of 'Sunderland and Mr. *Boyle* did again ſend Notice 'to both of them to bring a Liſt of ſuch Per-

'ſons

'ſons as ſhou'd be added to the ſurviving
'*Member* or *Members* claiming under the Old
'valid Charter, that an equal Number might
'be taken out of each Liſt indifferently.

'Purſuant to theſe Letters, Mr. *Herbert* and
'his Friends brought to the Secretary's Office a
'Liſt of Thirteen Perſons, to be the firſt Bailiff
'and Capital Burgeſſes. But after ſeveral De-
'lays obtain'd, the other ſide at laſt determin'd
'not to give in any Liſt: For having, as they
'ſuppos'd, got an Advantage by the Elections
'under the new and void Charter, they choſe
'rather to leave all the Corporate Acts under
'that apparent Inſufficiency, than to come into
'a fair ſhare of the Truſt and Power of the
'Corporation, tho' at the ſame time the Peace
'of the Place would thereby have been entire-
'ly ſettled.

'The Liſt given in by the Petitioners for
'the Charter, being therefore all that was
'now expected, or could be obtain'd, Her
'Majeſty was pleas'd to grant a Warrant for
'paſſing a Charter, to reſtore and confirm to
'the Borough their ancient Liberties, Privi-
'leges, *&c.* granted by the Charter of King
'*James* I. and to inſert therein the Names of
'the Baliff and the Twelve Capital Burgeſſes
'nam'd in the Liſt thereto annex'd.

'But to give further Obſtruction to the paſ-
'ſing this Charter, Caveats were enter'd be-
'fore at the Sollicitor General's, and the Privy-
'Seal Office. The Sollicitor having fully heard
'Counſel on both Sides, thought fit to ſign the
'Bill: And as ſoon as it was ſign'd by Her
'Majeſty, it was tranſmitted to the Lord Privy-
'Seal. His Grace having alſo heard Counſel
'upon it for above Four Hours, and having

'call'd Mr. Juſtice *Tracy* to his Aſſiſtance, paſs'd 'it with the Approbation of that Judge.

'Mr. *Slade*, the ſurviving Capital Burgeſs 'under the Old Charter, being the Bailiff ap-'pointed by the new one, officiated accord-'ingly till the *Thurſday* before *Michaelmas* fol-'lowing; at which time the Bailiff and Bur-'geſſes (being corporately aſſembled in the '*Guild-Hall*) unanimouſly elected Mr. *James* '*Compſon* to be Bailiff; and ſince that time 'there has been a conſtant annual Election of 'that Officer.

'The Inclinations of the Inhabitants for this 'Charter, muſt appear undeniably plain from 'the Number of Petitioners for the new Char-'ter; who conſider'd at large are Fourteen 'Hundred; or if reſtrain'd to thoſe Inhabi-'tants only that pay to Church and Poor, then 'the whole Number of thoſe Inhabitants, un-'der that diſtinction, as appears by the Books, 'are Two Hundred Eighty Six; of which Two 'Hundred and Ten petition'd for the Charter, 'and ſome were Neuter.

'Nor is the Diſproportion leſs in Value than 'Number; the Two Hundred and Ten Peti-'tioners for the Charter aſſeſs'd to the Poor for 'Stock *One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seven* v *Pounds*, the other Seventy Six, had they l 'petition'd, are charg'd but at *Four Hundr d* '*and Ten Pounds*.

'If ever any Charter was in the nature of it 'liable to no Exception, ſure this muſt be ſo; 'it deſtroys no other Charter, it only reſtores 'and confirms the old one. The words reſtore 'and confirm introduce every Clauſe through-'out the whole: It grants no new Powers or 'Privileges, nor takes away any before grant-

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ed: It transfers no one's Right to another, nor disfranchiſes any Member; he that was a Burgeſs before, continues ſo ſtill. Of the Twelve Capital Burgeſſes under the Old Charter, indeed none but *Slade* was left alive, and therefore the Queen, by this Charter, only fills up the Number of Capital Burgeſſes, and confirms all other Burgeſſes and Officers, whatſoever, and conſequently deprives no Man of his Right: It only appoints Officers, without whom they could neither have had a Recorder, Deputy-Recorder, Attornies, Conſtables, nor future Burgeſſes of either Diſtinction. Theſe, and moſt other Corporate Acts and Powers, being expreſly plac'd in none but the Capital Burgeſſes.

One may by this ſee very plainly, that the laſt Houſe of Commons cou'd not have done greater Juſtice than they did in voting the Gentleman who wou'd not own this New Charter duly Elected.

The Proceedings in the Affairs of *Spain*, occaſion'd very long and warm Debates in the Lord's Houſe, and Minutes of them were procur'd and publiſh'd, to which nothing can be added; and we ſhall take the Subſtance of them, that the World may ſee how impartially that Debate was manag'd, and what equal Care was taken of the Reputations of the Lords concern'd in it.

The Debates of the Lords not being printed, as are thoſe of the Commons, it is great Preſumption to pretend to report them unbidden, and unlicens'd. But finding two Perſons who are ſo obliging as to entertain the World very often with their *Scriptions*, have done it already,

and

and that they are to anſwer for the Truth or Falſhood of the Facts, this Hiſtory wou'd be imperfect if we did not mention the Debates of the Houſe of Peers, to vindicate the Reputation of the Earl of *Peterborough*, as to his *Conduct* in *Spain*. The Earl was about to ſet out for the Court of *Vienna*, but was countermanded on a Motion of the Duke of *B[illegible]t*, to inform the Houſe what had paſs'd in the Management of the Affairs of *Spain*. Accordingly on the 5th. of *January*, in a Committee of the Whole Houſe, the Earl of *A[illegible]n* in the Chair, the Earl of *Peterborough* was deſir'd to acquaint the Committee; 1. *How he was ſupported with Men and Money during the Time he commanded in* Spain, *and what Application he made to either, and to whom.* 2. *What he knows of the Earl of* Galway's *Proceeding during his ſtay with the Army at* Madrid, *his March to* Quadalaxara, *and his Retreat to* Valencia? *And if he knows any Thing of the Oppoſition made by the King of* Spain, *the Count* de Noyelles, *and the* Spaniſh *Miniſters and Generals to thoſe Meaſures?* 3. *That he acquaint the Houſe what Advices his Lordſhip reeceiv'd from the Earl of* Galway *at* Madrid, *in order to concert any publick Meaſures? And what he knows of the Reaſons that induc'd the King of* Spain *to go by* Arragon *towards* Madrid, *and not by* Valencia? 4. *That his Lordſhip wou'd be pleas'd to give an Account of the Councils of War in* Valencia *about the* 15*th. of* January 1707. *Upon Notice of the Earl of* Rivers *Sailing into the Streights, and upon the Project of that Campaign, what Numbers of Men the King took from the Army, and an Account of his Manifeſto upon ſo doing?* 5. *What were the Motives of the King of* Spain's *leaving Army, when 'twas reſolv'd to march towards* Madrid, *and the Enemy,*

Enemy, and whether there were any Orders pretended from England *for thoſe Meaſures.* To which his Lordſhip return'd diſtinct Anſwers. I do not repeat them, ſince the Subſtance of them is ſo well known, being the Contents of a Book written by that Lord's Phyſician, Dr. *Friend*, intitul'd, *The Earl of* Peterborough's *Conduct*, &c. An Anſwer to it was ſent to the Preſs, but his Lordſhip having Intimation of it, complain'd to the Houſe of Peers ſometime before this, and the Author, Printer, and Bookfellers being had up before them, their Lordſhips order'd the Printer into the Cuſtody of the *Black-Rod*, and the Impreſſion was ſuppreſs'd, which is a Caution to me who have read that Anſwer, to ſuppreſs alſo what I know of it, ſince thoſe who were concern'd would not have fal'n under the Diſpleaſure of the Houſe, had they been able to make good their Aſſertions. The Lords order'd the Earl of *Galway*, and the Lord *Tyrawly* to attend the next Day, the 6th of *January*, thoſe Generals being mention'd in the Earl of *Peterborough*'s *Recapitulation.* The Earl of *Galway* deliver'd his Anſwer to the Lord's Queſtion concerning the Affairs of *Spain*, in Writing, being an ingenuous Account of his whole Conduct in his Command there. The Lord *Tyrawly* ſaid to the ſame Queſtion, *That when he was in the Army he kept no Regiſter, and carry'd neither Pen nor Ink about him but only a Sword, which he us'd the beſt he could upon Occaſions, and that all he knew in general was, that they always acted according to the Reſolutions of the Councils of War.* I do not think it neceſſary to repeat all the Lord *Galway* ſays in his Narrative, but only what relates to the matter in Debate, which is found in ſome ſeperate Paragraphs, as follows:

'The

'THE *Portugueſe* Generals and thoſe of
'the Allies, thought it highly neceſſary
'the King of *Spain* ſhould come to *Madrid* as
'ſoon as poſſible, for beſides the Advantage
'his Preſence might have been to his own
'Affairs, it was of the laſt Importance to us
'to be immediately join'd by the Forces of
'the King, and under the Earl of *Peterborough*'s
'Command, not being ſtrong enough without
'them to attack the Duke of *Anjou*, who had
'already receiv'd ſome Succours from *France*,
'beſides the 5500 Horſe, and 8000 Foot, of
'which the Duke of *Berwick*'s Army conſiſt-
'ed.

'Being perfectly inform'd of the Enemies
'Strength and Motions, and having great
'Reaſon to believe, that if we were join'd in
'Time by all the Forces with the King and the
'Earl of *Peterborough*, we might in this favou-
'rable Conjuncture drive the Duke of *Anjou*
'intirely out of *Spain*, make our ſelves abſo-
'lute Maſters of that Kingdom, and put an
'end to an Expenſive War. All the while we
'lay at *Madrid* and *Guadalaxara*, I diſpatch'd
'every Day one or more Expreſſes, and the
'greateſt part of them Officers, with Letters
'to the King of *Spain* and my Lord *Peterborough*
'repreſenting to them both the Importance of
'our being join'd forthwith, and earneſtly
'deſiring, that no Time might be loſt in im-
'proving ſo critical a Juncture.

'As the next beſt Means to adviſe our
'Friends of our Arrival at *Madrid*, the firſt
'*Gazettee*-Day after we got thither, I caus'd
'to be publiſh'd in the *Gazettee* that we were
'there, and expected in a few Days to be join-

'b

'by the King and the Earl of *Peterborough*, 'hoping that the Natural Curioſity of the *Spa-* 'niards, wou'd give a Printed News Paper a 'free Paſſage.

'But notwithſtanding all the Diligence that 'was us'd in this Matter on our Part, near Six 'Weeks were elaps'd at *Madrid* and *Guadalax-* 'ara, before we receiv'd any Advice that the 'King was upon his March to joyn us, and in 'the mean time the Duke of *Anjou*s Army 'was ſo much encreas'd by daily Reinforce- 'ments from ſeveral Parts, that he was now 'become ſuperior in Number to us, even after 'we were joyn'd by thoſe Forces which the 'King and my Lord *Peterborough* brought along 'with them; and I muſt ſay that it is 'the general Opinion, and I do verily believe 'that as the *Portugueſe* loſt one fair Opportuni- 'ty of putting an end to the War, by not 'marching directly from the Bridge of *Almaras* 'to *Madrid*, ſo we loſt another for want of 'being joyn'd in time by the Forces under the 'Command of the King and the Earl of *Peter-* 'borough.

'And whereas that Noble Lord is pleas'd to 'aver, that he never receiv'd any Advice from 'me of my Arrival at *Madrid* with the *Portu-* 'gueſe, and as an Argument of my neglect to 'him on that Suject, produces an Inſtance of 'one Officer that happen'd to paſs thro' his 'Quarters with Letters from me to the King, 'and none for his Lordſhip; I am oblig'd to 'obſerve that I gave this Officer 100 Piſtoles 'and order'd him to go directly to the King of 'Spain, who then lay at *Saragoſſa*, but he was 'accidentally forc'd to go out of his way to a- 'void one of the Enemies Parties, which was

'the

'the true Occaſion of his paſſing thro' the Earl
'of *Peterborough's* Quarters at *Valencia*, con-
'trary to his firſt Intention. But ſeveral o-
'ther Officers who were diſpatch'd by me to
'the Earl, aſſur'd me they had the Honour to
'deliver thoſe Letters which I writ to his Lord-
'ſhip from *Madrid* and *Guadalaxara*; and even
'taking the Fact to be as the Earl of *Peterbo-*
'*rough* is pleas'd to ſtate it himſelf, it is plain
'his Lordſhip had at leaſt ſome Verbal Infor-
'mation from that very Officer that paſs'd thro'
'his Lordſhip's Quarters, and conſequently
'could not be altogether ignorant, either of
'the Place where the *Portugueſe* Army lay, or
'of the Neceſſity of joyning them without
'Loſs of Time

The Earl of *Galway* ſpeaks afterwards of Matters preceding the Queſtion, and then he goes on.

'Where we were joyn'd by his Majeſty and
'my Lord *Peterborough*, with Two Regiments of
'Dragoons and part of *Pearce's*, for his Lordſhip
'left behind him in ſeveral Places Thirteen Ba-
'tallions of *Engliſh* Foot, with the remainder of
'*Pearce's*, and Two other entire Regiments of
'Dragoons. So ſoon as the Armies were joyn'd,
'I waited upon my Lord *Peterborough*, offering
'him the Command of the *Engliſh*, and to re-
'ceive his Orders till I ſhou'd have the Queen's
'leave to go Home; but becauſe the Marquiſs
'*das Minas* wou'd not do ſo too, my Lord *Peter-*
'*borough* choſe not to ſtay with the Army, and
'within a few Days after went away, &c.
'while the Army was in Quarters, my Lord
'*Peterborough* came back from *Italy*; and where-
'as it has been ſuggeſted, that his Lordſhip
'did then demand from me 5000 Men for ſome

Expe-

The Earl of *Ranelaugh*'s Charge is					*l.* 1,015,618	*s.* 19	*d.* 04 ¼
Discharge. By Accounts actually paſs'd	*l.* 14,593,665	*s.* 04	*d.* 02⅛				
By Accounts render'd, or lying before the Auditors	6,420,182	06	08⅛	21,013,847	10	10 ½	
Remains to be accounted for							*l.* 1,771 *s.* 08 *d.* 06
The Honourable *James Brydges*, Eſq; his Charge is					*l.* 15,374,289	*s.* 02	*d.* 02
Discharge. By Accounts actually paſs'd	*l.* 956 789	*s.* 06	*d.* 05 ¼				
By Accounts render'd, or lying before the Auditors	8,097,492	08	07 ½	9,054,281	15	00 ¾	
By Acconnts deliver'd ſince *Chriſtmas*, 1710				3,227,778	02	06	
Remains to be accounted for							3,092,629 04 05
Lord Viſcount *Falkland*'s Charge is					*l.* 3,094,723	*s.* 07	*d.* 11 ½
Discharge. By Accounts actually paſs'd	*l.* 1,22,133	*s.* 05	*d.* 11				
By Accounts lying before the Auditors	1,465,368	05	03 ¾	2,587,501	08	¾	
Remains to be accouuted for							507,221, 16 02 ¾
Sir *Thomas Littleton*'s Charge is					*l.* 18,382,750	*s.* 01	*d.* 05 ¼
Discharge. By Accounts actually paſs'd, or ready for Declaration	*l.* 7,559,382	*s.* 05	*d.* 03 ¼				
By Accounts lying before the Auditors under the Examination of the Navy-Board, and by Money paid over to *R. Walpole*, Eſq,	10,770,179	19	00 ¾	18,329,562	04	04	
Remains to be accounted for							53,187 17 01 ½
Captain *Atkinſon* and others, Commiſſioners for Tranſportation, their Charge during the late War					*l.* 938,646	*s.* 19	*d.* 09
Their Diſcharge by Accounts lying before the Auditors					935,807	08	04
Remains to be accounted for							2,839 11 05
Captain *Atkinſon* and others, their Charge for this War					*l.* 120,108	*s.* 16	*d.* 03 ½
Their Diſcharge by Accounts render'd or lying before the Auditors					60,546	13	11 ½
Remains to be accounted for							59,562 02 04
Mr. *Nutting*'s Charge is					*l.* 108,118	*s.* 16	*d.* 10 ½
Remains to be accounted for							108,118 16 10 ½
Mr. *Maſon*'s Charge is					*l.* 262,813	*s.* 19	*d.* 07
Remains to be accounted for							262,813 19 07
Mr. *Povey*'s Charge is					*l.* 136,160	*s.* 00	*d.* 00 ¼
His Diſcharge by Accounts lying before the Auditors					135,476	00	00 ¼
Remains to be accounted for							683 13 00
Mr. *Micklethwait*'s Charge is					*l.* 480 209	*s.* 00	*d.* 11 ¼
His Diſcharge by Accounts lying before the Auditors					376,442	10	09 ¼
Remains to be accounted for							103,766 10 02
Mr. *Savery*'s Charge is					*l.* 276,078	*s.* 08	*d.* 08 ½
Diſcharge. By Accounts actually paſs'd	*l.* 63,810	*s.* 07	*d.* 02				
By Accounts before the Auditors	74,728	01	00 ¼	138,538	08	02 ¼	
Remains to be accounted for							137,540 00 06 ¼
Total to be accounted for							4,330,135 00 02

Place this after Page 98.

Expedition on the ſide of *Catalonia*, which were refus'd, I muſt declare, I don't remember that the Earl ever apply'd himſelf to me in Particular upon that Subject, if he had, the Anſwer muſt naturally have been, that Matter depended not upon me to grant or refuſe, but to the King of *Spain* under whoſe Command I was.

'But I do remember the Earl propos'd this at ſome General Council or Council of War held in the King's Preſence about the Operations of the enſuing Campaign, and I joyn'd with thoſe that were of Opinion that it was by no means convenient to divide the Troops, as may appear by a Copy of that Opinion, ſign'd by my Lord *Tyrawly* and me, *&c.*

How little Satisfactory this Narrative was to remove the Impreſſion made by the E. of *Peterborough*'s Anſwer to the Five above mention'd Queſtions, will be ſeen by their Lordſhip's Reſolutions. The Earl of *Galway* and the Lord *Tyrawly* being withdrawn, the Earls of *Wharton* and *Godolphin*, the Lord *Halliſax*, and ſeveral other Lords ſpoke in Favour of my Lord *Galway*. His Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* ſaying *'Twas ſomewhat ſtrange, that Generals who had acted to the beſt of their Underſtanding, had loſt their Limbs in the Service, ſhou'd be examin'd like Offenders about inſignificant Things.*

On the 9th of *January*, the Conſideration of this Affair being reſum'd, the Duke of *Devonſhire* mov'd, that Dr. *Friend* might be ſummon'd to attend, which was done, and there being a great Number of Strangers in the Houſe, the Earl of *Godolphin* made a Motion that the Houſe might be clear'd, but the Duke of *Buckingham* oppos'd

oppos'd it. It was carry'd that the Strangers might ſtay, a thing not very common when it meets with Oppoſition, and was doubtleſs done that all the World might ſee what Juſtice the Houſe were about to do the Merit and Services of the Earl of *Peterborough*. Then the Duke of *B——m* ſpoke to this purpoſe, *He hop'd that Buſineſs wou'd not take up ſo much of their Time as it had done Two or Three Days before.* The Earl of *Scarborough* ſaid, *That the Principal Point which they ought to take into Conſideration, and ſtrictly examine into, was the Council of War held in* Valencia *the* 15*th of* January, 1707. *and the joyning of the Troops brought by the Earl* Rivers, *with thoſe under the Command of the Earl of* Galway. The Earl of *Wharton* mov'd, *whether the Earl of* Galway's *Memorial ſhou'd be read in the Houſe or in the Committee.*

But as the Intention of this Hiſtory is not to relate ſuch ſort of Motions which are incident to Debates, and only to come to the moſt Material Points, I ſhall leave them to thoſe whoſe Buſineſs it is rather to fill up ſuch a Number of Sheets, than ſuch a quantity of Matter. Her Majeſty was graciouſly pleas'd to Honour this Debate with Her Royal Preſence *Incognito*, and the Houſe ſtay'd till ſhe was come. After ſome Motions of ſmaller Conſequence, the Earl of *Gallaway*'s Narrative was read, and then the Five Queſtions put to the Earl of *Peterborough*, with his Lordſhip's Anſwers. Then a Debate aroſe on the Lord *Tyrawly*'s deſiring to know whether he was accus'd. In this Debate, the Duke of *A——e* ſaid *Three Years before they enquir'd how* Spain *had been got, but now they enquir'd how it came to be loſt, and that they were only enquiring and not accuſing. To this the Duke of*

M——

M[arlborough] reply'd, *That he cou'd not perceive the tendency of ſuch an Enquiry, but if they deſign'd to cenſure Perſons who had acted to the beſt of their Underſtandings, they wou'd have no Body to ſerve them; that it appear'd by General* Stanhope's *Letter to Mr. Secretary* Hedges, *that the Council held in* Valencia *was unanimous in four Points, and did not debate the fifth which they left to be determin'd by the ſubſequent Councils.* Another Lord ſpoke in this Debate about *Accuſation or no Accuſation.* The Earl of *Peterborough* ſaid, *No Man can be accus'd for giving his Opinion in a Council of War,* which giving their Lordſhips Satisfaction, the Earl of *Galway* and the Lord *Tyrawly* were call'd in, and the Lords deſir'd the latter to inform them what he knew about the Council of War held in *Valencia*; to which the Lord *Tyrawly* reply'd, *That being apprehenſive he might be accus'd, he thought he ought to be upon his Guard, but as he hop'd that Illuſtrious Aſſembly wou'd not take Advantage of any thing he might ſay, he wou'd frankly acquaint them with all he knew about the Council of War; that 'tis a hard Matter to charge ones Memory with things ſo far diſtant, but that he remembred in General, that many Schemes were prepar'd for the Operations of the enſuing Campaign. That an Offenſive War was reſolv'd upon by Majority of Voices, that beſides the Lord Galway, Mr.* Stanhope *and himſelf all the* Portugueze, *viz. the Marquiſs* as Minas, *Count* d' Oropeza, *the Count* de Cor-ana *and the* Portugueze *Ambaſſador were of that Opinion. That the Operations of the Campaign were left to the determination of ſubſequent Councils; that as to the Battle of* Almanza, *it was unanimouſly reſolv'd upon, not one General oppoſing it, and that Monſieur* Freisheim *who Commanded the* Dutch, *and was very Jealous of any thing that regarded the*

Service of his Masters, did not speak one Word against it. The Lord Hallifax said *What the Lord* Tyrawly *had told them was very proper, the Battle of* Almanza *being a Consequence of the Council of War held at* Valencia. The Earl of P——gh was of Opinion *what the Lord* Tyrawly *had said was to no Purpose, the Duke of* M——h reply'd, *that he had answer'd fully to the Question that was put to him;* Earl P——t desir'd the Lord *Tyrawly* might be ask'd *whether in the same Council* an Offensive War was resolv'd upon; his Lordship answer'd, *It was resolv'd to march to* Madrid, *but that the further Operations of the Campaign were reserv'd to the Determination of subsequent Councils after they had beaten the Enemy.* The Earl of P——gh desir'd to know by whom those Resolutions were taken, the Lord *Tyrawly* answer'd, *By the Majority of several Councils of War which were held twice a Week, and that as far as he cou'd remember, the King did not declare his Opinion.* The Earl of *Galway* and the Lord *Tyrawly* being withdrawn, the Lord *Cooper* said, *All he could collect from the Lord* Tyrawly's *Examination was, that the same Persons who were for an Offensive War in the Council held at* Valencia, *were very unanimous in the subsequent Councils, and concurr'd in the Execution of the Operations agreed upon.* After this several Papers were read, particularly a Letter from General *Stanhope* to Mr. Secretary *Hedges*, of which this Part is most Remarkable. 'I have 'perhaps been guilty of a Fault in support- 'ing my Opinion, which is the same with my 'Lord *Galway*'s, too warmly at some of the 'Conferences, having said *That Her Majesty did 'not spend such vast Sums, and send such Numbers 'of Forces to garrison Towns in* Catalonia *and Va- 'lencia, but to make King* Charles *Master of the*

'Spanish

Spaniſh *Monarchy, and that if it was inſiſted upon to divide the Forces, and put our ſelves on the Defenſive, I ſhou'd, in Her Majeſty's Name, proteſt againſt ſuch Meaſures.* The Fault I apprehend my ſelf to have committed, was uſing the Expreſſion of *Proteſting in Her Majeſty's Name* in Preſence of my Lord *Peterborough*, who has Characters from Her Majeſty ſo much ſuperior to mine, and from whom it was my Fortune to differ in Opinion on this Occaſion, *&c.*' The Earl of *Peterborough*'s Opinion for a Defenſive War was alſo read, 'tis in the Account before mention'd, and in every ones Memory, beginning thus, *A Defenſive War is of Show, &c.* But as I have not repeated the Reaſons for the Offenſive, I ſhall not repeat thoſe for a Defenſive, the Streſs of the Argument not ſeeming to lye there ſo much as elſewhere, the Earl of *Peterborough* having declar'd, no Man is to be accus'd for his Opinion given in a Council of War, and the Majority being againſt his Lordſhip's; a Letter was afterwards read from the Earl of *Sunderland* to Mr. *Stanhope*, dated the 14th of *February*, 1706. *which approv'd and directed an Offenſive War.* Dr. *Friend* was call'd in, and upon a Motion of the Duke of *Devonſhire* put to his Oath, after which he depos'd that the Papers incerted in his Book of the Earl of *Peterborough*'s Conduct in *Spain* were Authentick, he having had them from his Lordſhip or his Secretary. Then the Queſtion was put by the Earl of *Abingdon*, Chair-man of the Committe.

Reſolved,

That the Earl of *Peterborough* has given a very faithful, Juſt, and Honourable Account of the Councils of War in *Valencia*,

Which was carry'd in the Affirmative; Yea's 59, No's 45. Then the Earl P——t put the following Queſtion to be debated in the next Committee of the Whole Houſe;

'That the Earl of *Galway*, Lord *Tyrawley*, 'and General *Stanhope*, inſiſting at a Confe- 'rence held at *Valencia*, ſometime in *Ja- 'nuary* 1706, in the Preſence of the King of 'Spain; and the Queen's Name being us'd in 'Maintenance of their Opinion for an Offen- 'ſive War, contrary to the King of *Spain's* 'Opinion, and that of the Earl of *Galway*, Lord 'Tyrawley, and General *Stanhope* being purſu- 'in the Operations of the following Cam- 'paign, was the unhappy Occaſion of the Bat- 'tle of *Almanza*, and one great Cauſe of our 'Misfortunes in *Spain*, and of the Diſappoint- 'ment of the Duke of *Savoy*'s Expedition be- 'fore *Toulon*, concerted with her Majeſty.

Which Queſtion was enter'd in the Book, after a ſmall Debate begun by the E. of *Wharton*, and the Lord *Halliſax*.

On the 11th of *January*, the Peers being ſat, Earl P——t ſpoke to this Effect.

That the Nation having been many Years engag'd in an Expenſive War, it was neceſſary to give the People the Satisfaction to let them know how their Money had been ſpent, and who deſerv'd Thanks, and who to be blam'd; that it appear'd the Service of Spain *had been very much neglected, That many Officers on that Eſtabliſhment look'd on their Employments as* Sine Cures *being Favourites of the Party and that the Council held in* Valencia *being the Spring of all their Misfortunes, the Lords ought to cenſure thoſe who influenc'd it.* Then the Duke of *Bedford* deliver'd

a Petition of the Earl of *Galway*'s, and the Marquiſs of *Dorcheſter* a Petition of the Lord *Tyrawley*, *That being inform'd that Matters which very much concern'd them were inſerted in the Journals of the Houſe, they pray'd their Lordſhips to give them time to put in their Anſwer before they came to a Determination.* The Earl of *Orford* and Duke of *Devonſhire* ſpoke for Time, the Lord *N*——*m* and *G*——*e* and the Duke of *B*——*m* againſt it; as did alſo the Earl of *K*——*r*, upon which the Lord *Somers* ſaid, 'That the Petitions were neither 'improper, nor given in an improper Time, 'That it wou'd be too late for the Petitioners 'to apply to the Lords after they were come 'to a Reſolution; that he hop'd it wou'd 'never be found in the Books of the Houſe, 'that when the Lords were going to proceed 'to a Cenſure, they refus'd to hear thoſe that 'were to be affected by it, that the Lords *Galway* and *Tyrawley* had a Right to be heard, and 'clear the Matters of Fact as Subjects of *Great Britain*: That the Lords ought beſides to be 'cautious how they proceeded in Enquiries of 'Things done before the Act of Oblivion and 'Indemnity, and it was but Natural Juſtice 'that Men in Danger of being cenſur'd ſhou'd 'have Time to juſtify themſelves.' The Duke of *A*——*e* ſpeaking againſt granting the Requeſt of the Petitioning Lords, added, *That as to the Act of Indemnity, he did not care how little uſe was made of it*; the Lord *Cowper* ſpoke to the ſame Effect as the Lord *Somers*, the Lord *N*——*m* againſt it, ſaying, *The Act of Indemnity ought to be kept Sacred, but not preſs'd too far.* The Earl of *Wharton* ſpoke for Time. The Earl of *N*——*m* anſwer'd his Lordſhip. The Duke of *B*——*m* ſpoke again to the ſame

Point, againſt allowing the Petitioners Time, as did Earl P——t, *For that they had been heard already, and had declar'd they had no more to ſay.* The Duke of S——y was for hearing them, provided they deliver'd nothing in Writing. The Earl of *Godolphin* in anſwer to what had been urg'd by the Earl P——t ſaid, *'Twas true they had been heard before, but that there was new Matter and an Imputation, wherefore it wou'd be hard upon 'em not to be heard.* The Lord F——s thought it unreaſonable to grant the Petitions. 'For 'that the Queſtion contain'd only a Propoſi- 'tion to cenſure a Council, that their Lord- 'ſhips were come to no Reſolution upon it, 'and a Petition to a Debate of the Houſe was 'never offer'd before; that as they muſt not 'Judge by Succeſs, ſo the declaring that the 'Lords *Galway* and *Tyrawley* had given an ill 'Counſel was no Cenſure.' The Lord *Halifax* ſaid, *That out of an Affectation of avoiding Delays, and of not going faſt enough they went ſo faſt, that they muſt come back, that the Petitioners had indeed been examin'd, but were not heard to the Queſtion propos'd by the Earl* P——t, *and that the Lord* Tyrawley *was even interrupted when he began to ſpeak of the Battle of* Almanza. His Lordſhip added, *Pray, my Lords, proceed according to the Rules of Juſtice. When Sir* George Rook *was call'd in Queſtion he was heard for Three Days together; what will you not hear theſe Two Lords before you paſs a Reſolution that touches their Reputation? For my Part, when I hear theſe Arguments I cou'd ſtop any Hearing.* Earl P——t readily agreed they ſhou'd be heard if they were ready, the Lord *Halifax* inſiſted, that *their Demand ought to be granted, becauſe the very Paper on which the whole Debate turn'd was not yet read.* The Earl of M——r an

ſwer

ſwer'd, *He did not wonder ſome Perſons endeavourd to ſhuffle and prolong the Debate, but if they granted theſe Petitions they might afterwards be deſired to poſtpone this enquiry till Mr.* Stanhope *cou'd be heard.* I ſhall not enlarge further on this Debate, only obſerve the Duke of *A——e* the Duke of *B——m*, the Duke of *L——s*, ſpoke for rejecting the Lords Petitions; the Earl of *S——gh* deſir'd if they were heard that it might be upon Oath, Earl *P——t* ſaid *He hop'd they ſhou'd hear no more of the Act of Indemnity*; in this Debate, the Lord *G——y* was for putting the Queſtion for rejecting the Petitions, and the Duke of *B——m* inſiſting upon it, it was carry'd in the Affirmative; *Yeas* 57. *No's* 46.

The Debate on the Earl of *P——t*'s Queſtion commencing, the Earl of *P——gh* ſpoke further of his Conduct in *Spain*, as to concerting Meaſures with the Duke of *Savoy* about the Siege of *Toulon*, for which his Lordſhip had demanded Five Thouſand Men of the Army in *Spain* but was deny'd them; the Duke of *A——e* ſaid the Streſs of the Queſtion was *Whether the Duke of* Savoy *inſiſted upon a Defenſive War in* Spain. The Earl of *P——gh* aver'd, he inſiſted ſo much upon it, that he deſir'd to have thoſe Five Thouſand Men out of *Spain*, upon which his Grace the Duke of *M——h* acquainted the Houſe, *That the Project of an Attempt upon* Toulon *was firſt propos'd to the Duke of* Savoy *by Mr.* Hill, *in the Year* 1703. *and afterwards negotiated here by his Grace himſelf with his Royal Highneſs's Miniſters, Count* Briancon *and Count* Maffey, *That* 50000 l. *was at firſt offer'd to the Duke of* Savoy *for that Purpoſe, but it was at laſt agreed that he ſhou'd have* 100000 l. *That the Year before the Execution of this Deſign, the Duke of*

Savoy *earneſtly deſired that it might be kept very Secret, ſo that it was very improbable he ſhou'd ſpeak of it to any Body, and I deſire* 5000 *Men out of* Spain *for that Purpoſe.* His Grace concluded, *that the Attempt upon* Toulon *did not miſcarry for want of Men, ſince there were near* 17000 *Men left behind in* Italy, *but for want of Time and other Accidents.* The Earl of *P——gh* perſiſting that according to his Inſtrnctions he had concerted with the Duke of *Savoy* the Attempt upon *Toulon*, The Lord *N.* and *G.* mov'd that thoſe Inſtructions might be produc'd, as did the Lord *Halifax*, alledging, *that ſince New Papers were daily produc'd towards this Enquiry, why not theſe Inſtructions which were as Material as any of the reſt?* The Earl of *R——r* anſwer'd their Objection, ſaying 'There was no Neceſſity to have thoſe 'Inſtructions, ſince they could be of no 'uſe, for it appear'd already very plain-'ly, that the Deſign of *Toulon was known.* The Duke of *B——m*, the Earl of *N——m*, the Duke of *A——e*, the Earl of *S——le*, ſpoke on the ſame ſide, the Earl of *Godolphin*, the Lord *Cowper* on the other; at laſt, about Nine in the Evening, the main Queſtion as propos'd by the Earl *P——t* was put, and was carry'd in the Affirmative; *Yea's* 64. *No's* 4.

I muſt remove any Inference that might be drawn from its having been ſaid that the *Deſign of* Toulon *was known*, as if it had reference to *Greg*'s Treaſon; what the Noble Lord meant was probably that the Deſign was known to others, particularly the Earl of *P——gh* as well as the Miniſters. There had been indeed a Committee of the Houſe of Peers to examine *Greg* in *Newgate*, who confeſs'd.

'That

'That the rough Draft of the Queen's Let-
'ter to the Emperor, as it was alter'd by the
'Lord-Treaſurer, was left in the publick Book
'of the Secretary's Office, to be enter'd the
'ſame Night it was to be ſent away; there
'*Greg* ſaid he found it, and tranſcrib'd it, and
'any other Clerk of the Office might have
'done it as well as he.

'All the Books in the Office lie in a Preſs,
'the Key is always in the Door, and not only
'the Clerk but the Chamber-Keepers may have
'Acceſs, *&c.* He own'd he ſent the Copy
'of the Queen's Letter to Mr. *Chamillard*,
'the ſame Night the Queen's Letter was di-
'ſpatch'd to the Emperor. This made the
Deſign of Toulon *known to her Majeſty's Ene-
mies*, which probably was not intended by the
above Expreſſion. The Houſe of Peers on the
Occaſion of *Greg*'s Confeſſion, preſented an
Addreſs to her Majeſty, wherein is this Para-
graph:

'It is your Majeſty's Glory, and the Hap-
'pineſs of *Europe*, that you are at the Head of
'one of the greateſt Confederacies that ever
'was known in Hiſtory, and it is the common
'Concern of the whole Alliance, that your
'Counſels ſhould be kept with the ſtricteſt Se-
'creſie. But in the Paper now laid before you,
'your majeſty will be pleas'd to obſerve, that
'ſome of your Reſolutions, of the greateſt
'Moment, and that requir'd the utmoſt Secre-
'ſie, have been ſent to your Enemies by the
'ſame Poſt they were diſpatch'd to the Allies:
'That all the Papers in Mr Secretary Harley's
'Office, have for a conſiderable Time been
'expos'd to the View even of the meaneſt
'Clerk in that Office, and that the Peruſal of all

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'the Letters to and from the *French* Priſoners, 'was chiefly entruſted to *Greg*, a Perſon of a 'very ſuſpicious Character, and known to be 'extreamly Indigent. It is not eaſily to be 'known what ill Conſequences may have at- 'tended ſuch Negligence, but we depend up- 'on it, that theſe Matters being thus plainly 'laid open to your Majeſty, we ſhall be ſecu- 'red againſt any Danger of this Nature for the 'future, *&c.*

To which her Majeſty was pleas'd to return this moſt Gracious Anſwer:

THE Examples you lay before me, will I doubt not, be a ſufficient Warning to keep all Matters of Importance as Secret as may be, and to employ ſuch only as there ſhall be good Grounds to believe will be Faithful, &c.

'Tis plain by this, that the Deſign was known to our Enemies, as well as Friends, and 'tis as plain that nothing contributed ſo much to the Misfortune of the Enterprize on *Toulon*, as this Treaſon, which was not taken Notice of in the Debate, probably becauſe it was Foreign to it. On the 12th of *February*, among other Papers, was read a Letter from the Earl of *Sunderland* to the Earl of *Galway*, who had offer'd my Lord *Peterborough* the Command in *Spain*, and was ſo uneaſie at the Miſunderſtandings between the Generals, that he deſir'd to be recall'd. But there was ſo good an Agreement between his Lordſhip and the *Portugueſe*, that it was thought convenient to continue him in his Command, and to make him the more uſeful, to recal thoſe that caus'd his Uneaſineſs in it. The Earl of *Sunderland* ſays

ſays in his Letter, *I muſt alſo aquaint you that the Queen has order'd my Lord* Peterborough's *Commiſſion of Ambaſſador Extraordinary to be recall'd, which I hope will contribute to make all that Matter more eaſy:* Again, *It is expected the Troops ſhou'd be kept all in one Corps, and under one General, that they may together march ſtreight to* Madrid *without dividing themſelves or amuſing themſelves in taking inconſiderable Places, and ſuch* little Projects, *the doing of which before, was one great reaſon that this laſt Campaign you was not joyn'd by any Body of Troops ſufficient to keep you in Poſſeſſion of* Madrid; *this makes it yet more neceſſary, for your Lordſhip to ſtay, I am ſure no Body but your ſelf will have Influence or Credit enough to keep them together*; when the Clerk had done reading, the Earl of *Sc——le*, propos'd the following Queſtion.

'That it appears by the Earl of *Sunderland*'s 'Letter to Mr. *Stanhope*, that the Deſign of an 'Offenſive War in *Spain* was approv'd and dire-'cted by the Cabinet Council, notwithſtand-'ing the Opinion of General *Stanhope* in caſe of 'an Attempt upon *France*, which they knew 'was concerted with the Duke of *Savoy*, which 'contributed to our Misfortunes in *Spain*, and 'to the Diſappointment before *Toulon*.

Her Majeſty was pleas'd to be at this Debate *Incognito*, and the Lords being gone into a Committee of the whole Houſe, the Earl of *A——n* in the Chair, the ſame Lord *Sc——le* deliver'd his Queſtion. The Word *Miniſtry* being put for *Cabinet Council*, the Duke of *Devonſhire* excepted againſt the *Alteration*. To which the Lord *F——rs* reply'd, and the Lord *Sc——le* ſaid *he thought fit to alter the Queſtion, becauſe the Word Miniſters is better known than that of Cabinet-Council*. The Earl of *Wharton* ſpoke againſt Alterations,

rations, *the Committee being in effect the same as when the first Question was put:* Which, the Earl of *A——n* objected againſt, ſaying, *The Houſe was reſum'd, and then adjourn'd during Pleaſure, before he could get Directions to report.* Earl *P——t* mov'd that the Queſtion might be debated, and the Duke of *B——t* ſaid, *He wonder'd any Lord in the Miniſtry ſhould approve and direct an Offenſive War in* Spain *at that Juncture*, and particularly nam'd the Earl of *Sunderland*. When I look into Things of this high Nature, what Satisfaction do I take in my own low Station, and little envy thoſe in exalted Ones? I do not think it poſſible to give Council that will not be liable to Objection when it is unfortunate, tho' perhaps form'd on the ſtrongeſt Reaſons at the Juncture when 'twas given. I cannot judge of the Juſtice of Cenſures paſt upon Actions too great for my Cognizance, but I can reaſon with my ſelf, That ſuppoſe I had given Advice honeſtly, and to the beſt of my Capacity, I ſhould be loth to have an Event, which it was impoſſible for me to foreſee, brought in Judgment againſt me. I have read, that the Turks judge more by Succeſs in their Politicks, than by Reaſon, but I never met with any one that in this recommended them to our Imitation. The Lord *Cowper* ſpoke againſt *Alterations*, and upon his Lordſhip's Motion, part of the Earl of *Sunderland's* Letter of the 14th of *February* 1706, to Mr. *Stanhope*, was read, the Contents of which were, 'That his 'Lordſhip was ſorry they Three only, meaning the Earl of *Galway*, the Lord *Tyrawley*, 'and himſelf, were of that Opinion, that no'thing but Intereſt could incline others to the 'contrary; that the dividing the Army wou'd

'be

be the ruin of all; that the Queen entirely approv'd what he had done in the Council of War, as he wou'd ſee more at large in the enclos'd from the Lord-Treaſurer; that this was ſo much the Queen's Opinion, that ſhe had wriiten in the moſt preſſing Terms to King *Charles* about it; that as for the Earl of *Peterborough*'s Projects in *Italy*, the leſs Attention Mr. *Stanhope* gave to them the better.

After the reading of this Letter, the Lord *Cowper* ſaid, *He could not find a Connection between the Premiſes and the Inference in the Queſtion, and therefore if it ſhou'd paſs into a Reſolution, he wou'd enter his Proteſt.* The Earl of *R——h* reply'd, *He knew very well the meaning of that Objection, that for ſeveral Years paſt they had been told,* That the Queen was to anſwer for every Thing, *but he hop'd that Time was over; that according to the Fundamental Conſtitution of this Kingdom, the Miniſters are accountable for all, and therefore he hop'd no Body wou'd, nay no Body durſt name the Queen in this Debate.* Then follow'd a ſhort Debate about the Words *Miniſtry* and *Cabinet-Council*, of the Uncertainty and Difference of their Signification, in which ſpoke the Lord *Cowper*, the E. of *Godolphin* the Ld. *Halliſax* on one ſide; the Earl of *Sc——le*, Earl *L — t*, Duke of *B——t*, Lord *F——rs*, Duke of *L——s*, Earl of *J——y* on the other. An Exception was taken by the Duke of *A——e*, at the Lord *Halliſax* ſaying the Houſe had deſir'd an *immediate Anſwer* to their Addreſs, which ſeem'd an Incivility: But ſeveral Lords crying, *Go on, go on.*

The Lord *Halliſax* excus'd the Term, he not being in the Houſe when the Addreſs was ſent. The Lord *F——rs* inſtanc'd ſuch another Meſſage to King *William* when he lay ſick. The Earl

Earl of *Peterborough* then ſpoke for the Alteration of *Cabinet-Council* into *Miniſters*, adding, *The Word* Cabinet-Council *was indeed too Copious, for they diſpos'd of all; they finger'd the Money, they meddled with the War, they meddled with Things they did not underſtand*, &c. The Lord *Halliſax* inſiſted, that the Term ſhould not be alter'd, but the Words of the Addreſs us'd. To this the Earl of *Rochester* anſwer'd, *That for ſeveral Years together the Queen was to anſwer for every Thing, inſtancing in the Time when the Memorial of the Church was indicted, and the Church was ſuggeſted to be in Danger, which for his Part he thought to be ſo in the Hands of ſome Men, when the Anſwer was ready to ſtop Peoples Mouths*, what to ſuſpect the Queen! and I ſhall endeavour amidſt the Rage of Party, to be as Impartial as Truth can make me, and therefore muſt obſerve here, that when the before-mention'd Memorial was brought on the Stage, and the Clamour of this Danger of the Church was conſider'd in Parliament, her Majeſty was pleas'd to declare, *None but her and the Kingdom's Enemies wou'd endeavour to raiſe ſuch groundleſs Diſtruſts and Jealouſies.* The Parliament voted all ſuch Inſinuations, *Malicious* and *Scandalous.* Her Majeſty pronounc'd them *Seditious* and *Malicious*, yet ſays a noted Author, did not the Earl of *Rochester*, tell the Houſe of Lords, *He compar'd the full Expreſſions in the Queen's Speech, to the Law in King* Charles *the Second's Time, to make it Treaſon to call the King a Papiſt, for which very Reaſon he always thought him ſo.* This Noble Lord always thought King *Charles* a Papiſt, yet he was in the Secret of that Government, and deeply concern'd in thoſe Practices which gave Offence to the Parliament, as may be ſeen by the ſevere Votes and Reſolutions againſt him

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and others, the 7th of *January* 1678. To return to the Debate, the Duke of *A[illegible]e* ſaid, *He thought all Miniſters were of the Cabinet-Council, but that all the Cabinet-Council were not Miniſters.* The Lord *Cowper* urg'd the Ambiguity of the Terms, hoping they would drop this, and the main Queſtion. *That for his own Part, he was of Opinion the War in* Spain *ought to be Offenſive, and not Defenſive; That this was the Senſe of the whole Kingdom; That he did not remember that when the Earl of P[illegible]gh's Letter to Sir* Charles Hedges, *about his Lordſhip's Project, was read, there was any Difference of Opinion in the Council, all being Unanimous for an Offenſive War in* Spain; *That when the Project againſt* Toulon *was concerted with the Duke of* Savoy, *his Royal Highneſs never deſired that the War might be Defenſive in that Kingdom; That 'twas unreaſonable and unprecedented to cenſure Men for an Opinion, becauſe it had prov'd unſucceſsful; for his own Part he gave his Advice with the beſt and moſt ſincere Intention to ſerve his Country.* Then the Earl of *P[illegible]gh* ſpoke, complaining of his being ill aſſiſted, and recall'd, when he had Inſtructions to treat about the Siege of *Toulon*; That his Project, as trifling as it was, wou'd have taken the Town, whereas the regular Project fail'd. His Lordſhip explain'd his Project upon *Naples*, and to prove he had concerted the Siege of *Toulon* with the Duke of *Savoy*, he produc'd a Letter from his Royal Highneſs, but offering to read it, ſeveral Lords cry'd, *No, no*, out of Reſpect to that Prince, as it was ſuppos'd. When the Earl of *P[illegible]gh* had done ſpeaking, the Earl of *Godolphin* reply'd, giving their Lordſhip an Account of his *Thoughts and Reaſons why that Noble Earl's Project was not approv'd; That the very Overtures of it, as tranſmitted to them by the*

Earl

Earl of P[eterborou]gh, *in a Letter in* French *to Sir* Charles Hedges, *read the Day before, ſhew'd, that 'twas impoſſible the Duke of* Savoy *could be in earneſt, the other Project being already concerted, and his Miniſters here earneſtly deſiring in his Royal Highneſs's Name, that it might be an abſolute Secret, ſo that even Prince* Eugene *knew nothing of it at the Time the Earl of* Peterborough *wrote that Letter.* But Monſieur *Chamillard*, one of the *French* King's Cabinet-Council, muſt in all probability know it as ſoon as the Emperor, for the Reaſons before mention'd. The Earl of *Nottingham*, in anſwer to the Lord *Cowper*, ſaid, '*It* '*was too common to judge of Men by Events, but* '*God forbid that Houſe ſhould follow that Method*; 'that he had no Pique, no Animoſity againſt 'any Body, and wou'd have Juſtice done 'without Partiality, *&c.* Sentiments worthy the known Character of that noble Peer, and worthy the Honour of that, the moſt Auguſt Senate in the World. His Lordſhip ſaid he ſhould not have been for an Offenſive War; which the Earl of *Sunderland* acknowledg'd he declar'd for, *becauſe to the beſt of his Underſtanding, 'twas the beſt Counſel that could be follow'd, That 'twas the general Opinion and deſire of the Nation, that the Earl of* Galway *ſhould March again to* Madrid; *That all the Miniſtry then were Unanimous in their Opinions for an Offenſive War, and that many Inconveniences might have attended the dividing of the Army.* Some People, envious of his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*'s wonderful Succeſſes, inſinuated, that his Grace, out of Envy to the taking of *Barcelona, &c.* had retarded, by his Influence, the Operations in *Spain*: Others ſaid he had done it that he might not be

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weaken'd on the *Flanders* ſide. All his Grace's Enemies agreed in one groundleſs Scandal that he was againſt carrying on the War with Vigour on the ſide of *Spain*. How unjuſt thoſe Reflections were, will appear by the Duke's being with thoſe who were for an *Offenſive War*, which the E. of *Peterborough* ſaid was of more *Eclat* than a Defenſive One, and had the Battle of *Almanza* turn'd to our Advantage. If his Grace envy'd the Conqueſts of *Spain*, he would have been extreamly mortify'd by the Advice he had himſelf given. His Speech in this Debate was to this purpoſe:

My Lords,

'I had the Honour of the Queen's Commands to treat with the Duke of *Savoy* about an Attempt upon *Toulon*, which Her Majeſty from the beginning of this War had look'd upon as one of the moſt effectual means to finiſh it; and I can aſſure you, that in this whole Negotiation with his Royal Highneſs's Miniſters, one of whom, Count *Briancon*, is dead, the other Count *Maffey* is now here, not *one Word was ſpoken of Spain* where the War was to be manag'd upon its own Bottom as well as that of *Italy*, and both independently one upon another.

'As for the War in *Spain*, it was the general Opinion that it ſhou'd be Offenſive, and as to my Lord *Peterborough*'s Project, I can aſſure your Lordſhips that one of the greateſt inſtances that *Holland* and *Savoy made*, was, *that the Emperor and we ſhould not inſiſt upon an Expedition to* Naples, which might hinder the other Deſign.

'My Lords, my Intentions were always 'honeſt and ſincere, to contribute all that lay 'in my Power to *bring this heavy War to an End*, 'God Almighty has bleſs'd my Endeavours 'with Succeſs, but if Men are to be cenſur'd 'when they give their Opinions to the beſt of 'their Underſtandings, *I muſt expect to be found* '*Fault with as well as the reſt.*

'On the other hand, I muſt confeſs I don't un- 'derſtand how the ſeparating of the Army 'wou'd have favour'd the Siege of *Toulon*.

Here his Grace ſays very plainly, that *Savoy* was ſo far from concerting Projects for the Expedition of *Naples*, that it was one of the great Inſtances of that Duke, that we ſhou'd not inſiſt upon it. The Earl of *P——h* (*Peterborough*) laying, there was a Neceſſity of dividing the Army to go to *Madrid*. The Duke of *Marlborough* reſuming his Speech, ſaid, *I will not contradict that Lord, as to the Situation of the Country, but the Separation of the Army could not be in order to a Defenſive, but to an Offenſive War, which in my Opinion was the beſt way to make a Diverſion, and thereby hinder the* French *from relieving* Toulon.

But after all, that Unhappy Battle had no other effect than to put us upon a Defenſive; *for the* French *Troops that were detach'd from* Spain *never came before* Toulon. The Duke of *A——e* (*Argyle*) anſwer'd the laſt Part of his Grace's Speech, adding, that *As for what related to the Earl* Rivers, *it was certainly a Fault to prefer an* Unfortunate Foreigner *before a Peer of* Great Britain. How vaſtly different is the Merit of a Succeſsful General to that of an Unſucceſsful one? When the Lord *Galway* was proclaiming King *Charles* at *Madrid*, how civil were People in the Praiſe of that Fortunate Foreigner; but the fatal Battle of *Al-*

manza

manza had given thoſe Lawrels to the D. of *Berwick*, an Out-law'd Peer of *Gr. Britain*, which the Earl of *Galway* had taken from him on the Frontiers of *Portugal*. The Lord *Cowper* ſaid, 'That the anſwering Mr. *Stanhope*'s Letter, by approving his Advice, was certainly the wiſer, the honeſter and the more popular Opinion; every Body in *England* being then for an Offenſive War, that he wiſh'd every Member of that Auguſt Aſſembly wou'd lay his Hand upon his Heart, and ſay in Conſcience, whether he wou'd not have been of the ſame Opinion? That to have adviſ'd a *Lingring*, *Expenſive*, *Defenſive* War, wou'd no doubt have now been made more Criminal than this Charge, which was heavy enough. That the Raiſing the Siege of *Toulon* cou'd not in reaſon be imputed to the Defenſive War in *Spain*, and to the Loſs of the Battle of *Almanza*, but rather to the Expedition of *Naples*, the ſlow March of the *German* Recruits through the Country of the *Griſons*, and other unforeſeen Accidents which attend all Humane Affairs. But if this Queſtion ſhou'd paſs into a Reſolution, it wou'd be the Comfort of thoſe on whom the Cenſure ſhall fall, that the World will judge that it is founded on *ſtrain'd Deductions* and *forc'd Conſequences foreign from the Premiſſes*. My Lords, all *Engliſh* Men Love Action, 'tis their Temper and Inclination. To conclude, I repeat it again, it will be a Conſolation that the Concluſion is not warranted by the Premiſſes.' The Earl *Powle* thought the Battle of *Almanza* a neceſſary Conſequence of the Opinion and Direction of the Miniſtry. The Loſs of that Battle was a terrible Blow to the Confederate Inte-

reſt in *Spain*; the winning of it wou'd in all Probability have driven the Duke of *Anjou* to *Verſailles*. The General who fought it, purſuant to the Reſolution of the Council of War behav'd himſelf with the Courage and Conduct which deſerv'd a better Fortune. But he cou'd do no more than Council and Fight, the Succeſs was not in his Power, and nothing in the World is ſurer, than that the Earl of *Galway* loſt the Battle of *Almanza*. The Duke of *Devonſhire* reply'd, *He remember'd that the Lords themſelves, who now ſpoke againſt an Offenſive War in* Spain, *were for it ſome Years before; that among the reſt, the Earl of* Nottingham *mov'd for Twenty Battalions to be ſent from* Flanders *to* Spain, *which could not be for a Defenſive War; that after the Battle of* Almanza, *no* French *Troops were ſent from* Spain *to relieve* Toulon; *and in ſhort, that an* Offenſive *War is always the moſt effectual to procure a Peace.* The Duke of *Shrewsbury* ſaid, that an Offenſive War may be proper at one time and improper at another. 'That it having been urg'd that 'no *French* Troops were ſent from *Spain* to re'lieve *Toulon*, 'twas certain ſome Troops were 'order'd, and upon the March, whoſe approach 'might have the ſame Effect as if they had 'actually arriv'd in *Provence*; that 'tis true 'this Nation is for fighting, and for an Offen'ſive War, but not for going to *Madrid* right 'or wrong, as was General *Stanhope*'s Opinion 'approv'd by the Miniſtry, *That the Lord Gal'way had good reaſon to fight, becauſe he could not 'help it*; but that there was no reaſon for the 'Miniſters here to give that Opinion, becauſe 'nothing forc'd them to it.' The Duke of *Devonſhire* taking hold of this Conceſſion, ſaid, *Since the Allies cou'd not ſubſiſt without fighting,*

was unreaſonable to cenſure the Generals who gave *their Opinion for a Battle.* Then the Earl of *Nottingham* own'd 'He had made the Propoſal for ſending 10000 Men from *Flanders* to *Spain*, but that was after the Battle of *Almanza*, and that only 7000 were ſent; that as to the Buſineſs of *Toulon*, it was certain that immediately after the News of the Battle of *Almanza*, the Court of *France* order'd Detachments to be made from *Spain*, as appear'd by the *Paris* Gazette of the 4th of *May*, 1707. *&c* Earl *Rivers* ſaid, *It had been alledg'd the Battle of* Almanza *was fought becauſe the Allies want-ed Proviſions; but he could aſſure their Lordſhips that there was a Gentleman here in Town who brought them Proviſions for Eight Days, That in Truth they did not deſign to fight, but rather to retire to* Valencia, *having for that Purpoſe ſent General* Carpenter *before with part of his Dragoons; but upon Receipt of Orders from* England, *they ſuddenly reſolv'd upon a Battle before they were re-joyn'd by General* Carpenter, *and without communicating to the Council of War the Strength of the Enemy, of which they had Intelligence by Two Deſerters the Night before the Action.*

If the Battle of *Hochſtet* had not ſucceeded, I do believe one might have found out a pretty many Arguments againſt the fighting it; ſo it will be by all the Battles that ever will be fought, as ſo it is by all the Battles that ever were fought; and as this of *Almanza could not be help'd* as his Grace the Duke of *Shrewsbury* was pleas'd to ſay, I do not find there was any Choice left for the Earl of *Galway*, and that Neceſſity, which has no Law, was in the Main the Fault he was accus'd of. The Lord *Ferrers* urg'd that the Miniſtry here ſhou'd not have approv'd the Council of *Valencia*, which was againſt

King *Charles* the Third's Opinion, and that of his Ministers, that another Time wou'd be more proper to enquire whether the Emperor's Forces were to be blam'd as being the occasion of the Raising the Siege of *Turin*, and that enquiry shou'd be now made what Number of Forces in Her Majesty's Pay were at that time in *Spain*; concluding for the Question. The Lord *Mohun* said *He was against it for several Reasons:* First, *Because he knew not who was meant by the Ministry, and he wou'd not have a Censure pass upon Persons who neither deserv'd, nor were intended to be censur'd.* Secondly, *Because the Advice for an Offensive War was at that time no ill Advice.* Thirdly, *Because he wou'd be just to all Mankind, and not censure any body that gives his Opinion to the best of his Understanding, and with and Honest Intention.* The Lord 'Somers own'd freely to their Lordships, 'That 'had he been in the Place of those that gave 'the Council for an Offensive War, he wou'd 'have been of that Opinion, because he shou'd 'have thought himself an ill Counsellor to ad-'vise any thing against the general Opinion; 'adding, that the ill Success of the Battle of *Al-'manza* was no good Argument against the 'Council for an Offensive War, for if they 'judg'd of Opinions by Events no Man cou'd 'be safe.' It must be a great Comfort to those Noble Lords who had given that Advice, to hear a Peer of so Consummate Wisdom, Probity and Experience to confirm their Opinion before the Success of that unhappy Event by his own after it. The Earl of *R*ive——*rs* acknowledg'd there *might be good Reasons why the* Toulon *Business did not succeed*, alluding perhaps to the Expedition to *Naples*, the slow March of the *German* Recruits, and *Greg*'s Treason which gave the

French

French the Advantage of being upon their Guard. The Earl of *Rivers* ſaid, 'For his own 'part he muſt confeſs, that had he at that time 'been of the Cabinet Council, he cou'd not 'have been for an Offenſive War, nor would 'Popular Arguments have ſway'd his Opinion, 'for he cou'd not ſee the Reaſon, becauſe the 'People Love Action we ſhou'd be perpetually 'fighting.' Then ſeveral Lords calling for the Queſtion, and the Earl of *Abingdon* riſing in order to read it, the Biſhop of *Ely* ſaid, *He had only one Word to offer*, which was, *that it not appearing to him that there was any Premeditated ill Deſign in the Miniſtry, when they gave their Opinion for an Offenſive War, he cou'd not be for the Queſtion*, upon which there was a Diviſion, the Earls of *Portland* and *Iſlay* were appointed Tellers, and it was carry'd in the Affirmative? *Yea's* 68. *No's* 48.

The Queſtion having been mention'd already, I ſhall not repeat it, but proceed to another put after that was carry'd at the Motion of the Duke of *Argyle*, who ſpoke of the Earl of *Peterborough*'s Service in *Spain* with a handful of Men, and how ill he had been rewarded for it. This Queſtion was,

That the Earl of Peterborough *during the Time he had the Honour of Commanding the Army in* Spain, *did perform many great and Eminent Services, and of the Opinion he gave in the Council of War at* Valencia *had been follow'd, it might very probably have prevented the Misfortunes that have happen'd ſince in* Spain.

Which was carry'd in the Committee without a Diviſion, and the Houſe being reſum'd, the Earl of *Abingdon* reported the Two Queſtions, which the Lord-Keeper put ſeverally to the

Houſe, and they were agreed to. But before the Second Queſtion was put, the Earl of *Wharton* deſir'd that the Lords who were for the firſt Queſtion, might ſay agreed, that ſuch Lords as were againſt it might enter their Proteſtations, which they did acccordingly, not only to that Vote, but to that for rejecting the Earl of *Galway*'s, and the Lord *Tyrawley*'s Petitions, and that concerning the Earl of *Galway*, the Lord *Tyrawley* and General *Stanhope*'s giving their Opinion at a Conference held at *Valencia* for an Offenſive War. I ſhall not repeat the Reaſons of thoſe Noble Peers for their Diſſents, becauſe the Subſtance of them is in their Debates already treated of, but content my ſelf with their Subſcription, as I find it in the following Order.

The Proteſt againſt rejecting the Earl of *Galway*'s and the Lord *Tyrawley*'s Petitions, were ſign'd by

Duke of *Bedford*,
Lord *Halliſax*,
Earl of *Leiceſter*,
Lord *Aſhburnham*,
Biſhop of *Salisbury*,
Biſhop of *Peterborough*,
Lord *Rockingham*,
Lord *Mohun*,
Duke of *Marlborough*,
Biſhop of *Wincheſter*,
Biſhop of *Carliſle*,
Biſhop of *Llandaff*,
Duke of *Devonſhire*,
Lord *Haverſham*,
Earl of *Sunderland*,

Earl of *Wharton*,
Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*,
Earl of *Stamford*,
Earl of *Orford*,
Lord *Somers*,
Lord *Cowper*,
Biſhop of *Lincoln*
Earl of *Scarborough*,
Biſhop of St. *Aſaph*,
Duke of *Kent*,
Earl of *Lincoln*,
Marquis of *Dorcheſter*,
Earl of *Berkely*,
Biſhop of *Bangor*,

Lord

Lord *Herbert*,
Lord *Harvey*,
Earl of *Bridgewater*,
Earl of *Godolphin*,
Biſhop of *Ely*,
Biſhop of *Norwich*.

That relating to the Opinion of the Two Lords and General *Stanhope*, given at the Council of War in *Valencia*, was ſign'd by the ſame Noble Lords. And the *Diſſent* to the Queſtion concerning the Cenſure of the Miniſters for approving and directing an Offenſive War in *Spain*, by the following Lords. The

Duke of *Devonſhire*,
Duke of *Kent*,
Earl of *Lincoln*,
Earl of *Wharton*,
Earl of *Godolphin*,
Biſhop of *Salisbury*,
Lord *Somers*,
Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*,
Biſhop of St. *Aſaph*,
Earl of *Dorſet*,
Earl of *Sunderland*,
Duke of *Bolton*,
Duke of *Bedford*,
Earl of *Leiceſter*,
Earl of *Stamford*,
Lord *Rockingham*,
Earl of *Scarborough*,
Biſhop of *Ely*,
Biſhop of *Lincoln*,
Biſhop of *Llandaff*,
Lord *Harvey*,
Biſhop of *Bangor*,
Duke of *Marlborough*,
Marquis of *Dorcheſter*,
Earl of *Orford*,
Lord *Herbert*,
Lord *Mohun*,
Lord *Cowper*,
Lord *Aſhburnham*,
Biſhop of *Norwich*,
Earl of *Bridgewater*,
Earl of *Derby*.

There appear'd alſo in Print, *The Earl of* Galway's *Reply, or Obſervations upon the Earl of* Peterborough's *Anſwers to the Five Queſtions propos'd to his Lordſhip by the Lords*, of which the Houſe of Peers having taken no Cognizance they make no part of this Hiſtory. The Earl of *Rocheſter* mov'd, *that ſuch Lords as pleas'd might make Animadver-*

madverſions on the Proteſtations of ſuch Lords as ſhou'd Proteſt, which was agreed to, and the Duke of B——*m mov'd that the Earl of* Peterborough *ſhou'd have the Thanks of the Houſe, for his Eminent and Remarkable Services, and that the Lord Keeper return'd him the Thanks of the Houſe immediately*; which Queſtion being unanimouſly agreed to, the Keeper made an Eloquent Speech to the Earl on that occaſion, which his Lordſhip anſwer'd with the Eloquence ſo natural to him and his Family, cloſing his Anſwer thus, *Your Lordſhip's Approbation of what I was able to do towards ſerving my Queen and Country, gives me new Life, and I ſhall endeavour in all my future Actions not to appear unworthy of the unmerited Favour I have receiv'd to Day from this great Aſſembly.*

The Earl of *Galway* had given another occaſion of Offence, for which he was ſummon'd to attend the Houſe of Peers, but his Lordſhip being indiſpos'd, the Lords ſent him a Queſtion in writing, *Why, whilſt he Commanded the* Britiſh *Forces in* Spain *he gave the Right to the* Portugueze? To which the Earl reply'd, *That by the Treaty with* Portugal, *the Troops of that Crown were to have the Right in their own Country, and that in order to engage them to march to* Madrid, *he was oblig'd to allow them the ſame Honour, for otherwiſe they wou'd never have ſtir'd out of* Portugal. This Anſwer did not ſatisfy their Lordſhips, and the Queſtion being put, *That the Earl of* Galway *in yielding the Poſt of Her Majeſty's Troops to the* Portugueze *in* Spain, *acted contrary to the Honour of the Imperial Crown of* Great Britain. It paſs'd in the Affirmative, *Yea's* 64. *No's* 44. Nothing in the World wou'd be ſo Inſolent, as for any private Man to take into his Conſideration the Votes and Reſolutions of this moſt Honour-

ble Houſe, or to diſpute the Juſtice of them, which none ought to doubt, eſpecially ſuch as not having heard what was alledg'd for and againſt any of thoſe Reſolutions and Votes, can by no means be a proper Judge of them, and therefore I ſhall forbear Reflections, and am oblig'd to ſubmit my ſelf to them Implicity, with the deference due to ſo Illuſtrious a Senate. The Lords afterwards debated why there were but about 13700 Men at the Battle of *Almanza*, when the Parliament had provided for above 29000. A Committee was appointed to enquire into that Affair, who reſolv'd, *That by not ſupplying the Deficiencies of the Men given by Parliament for the War in* Spain, *the Miniſters had greatly neglected that Service which was of the greateſt Importance.* Theſe Animadverſions on the Miniſtry that were thus cenſur'd, cou'd not but have a very good Effect in the Courſe of the War in *Spain*; the Management of which was put into other Hands. Gen. *Stanhope* continu'd indeed in his Command, obtain'd Two Glorious Victories, and tho' at laſt Over-power'd by the whole *Spaniſh* Army, who attack'd him in a weak Poſt, and with a few Regiments, yet his Conduct has ſince been no more queſtion'd than his Courage. A Repreſentation upon theſe Reſolutions relating to the Affairs of *Spain* having been preſented to Her Majeſty, She was graciouſly pleas'd to thank the Lords for it, and to add, *You may be Confident I will give the beſt Orders, our preſent Circumſtances can allow of, to put the Affairs of that Kingdom into a better Condition, and take ſuch Meaſures as may moſt effectually contribute to the Advantage of the Common Cauſe.* The Wiſdom and Moderation of this Royal Anſwer cou'd not but be very grateful

to

to all Her Majesty's Loyal Subjects, and had we taken more Care to imitate the Example our Sovereign set us, as well as to practice what She so often recommended to us, we need not now have had any occasion to complain of Discord, or to be afraid of the Effects of it.

I have dwelt the longer on the Affairs of *Spain* because the Memoirs of those Debates are more full than any we have met with on any other occasion. I shall now look into the Proceedings of the House of Commons, not with respect to their raising Money and restoring of Credit, which they so soon affected, as to their enquiring into Abuses in the Publick Management, and procuring the Redress of Grievances in the State, which no House of Commons went about with so much Vigour and Success, having a Thousand Difficulties to struggle with, which they overcame, not so much by a vast Majority of Voices as the Force of Truth and Reason.

On the 3d of *January* 1710. Mr. *Harley*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, acquainted the House that great Abuses had been committed in the *Victualling Office*, and that a Member of the House was concern'd therein, upon which the House resolv'd, that an Address shou'd be presented to Her Majesty, that the Examinations relating thereto be laid before them, which was done the very next Day by Mr. *Lowndes*, Secretary to the Treasury, and read the Day after; in which *Thomas Ridge*, Esq; a Member of Parliament for *Pool* in *Dorset* being nam'd, he was order'd to attend in his Place, and a Committee appointed to enquire into those Abuses, of which *Charles Cæsar* Esq; *since Treasurer of the Navy*, was chosen

Chair-

Chairman, and that Matter lay under Examination near Six Weeks.

In the mean time the Committee of Elections heard ſeveral Caſes, and determin'd them not as that of *Abingdon*, between Sir *Simon Harcourt* and Mr. *Hucks* the Brewer, where nothing cou'd be pretended on Mr. *Huck*'s ſide except a Majority, but by a fair Hearing and an equal Judgment, as will appear by theſe Inſtances. As that of the Port of *Hyeth*, upon a Petition of *John Boteler* and *William Berners*, Eſq; againſt the Lord Viſcount *Shannon* and *John Fane*, Eſq; ſitting Members. The Committee upon a Diviſion gave it for the latter by One Voice; but the Queſtion being put to the Houſe to agree with the Committee, it paſt in the Negative, *No's* 125. *Yea's* 105. ſo Mr. *Boteler* and Mr. *Berners* were declar'd duly Elected. Upon a Petition of Sir *John Thorold* againſt the Marquiſs of *Granby*, Member for *Grantham*, the former was Voted duly Elected, as were *Willoughby Hickman* and *Bryan Cooke* Eſqrs. for *Eaſt Retford*, The ſitting Member *Charles Egerton* Eſq; Burgeſs for *Brackley*, being Petition'd againſt by *John Burgh* Eſq; the Committee gave it for the latter without Diviſion. The Honourable *John Noel* Eſq; one of the Knights of the Shire for the County of *Rutland*, was outed of his Seat upon hearing the Petition of *Richard Halford* Eſq; as was *Walter Chetwind* Eſq; ſitting Member of *Stafford* on the Petition of *Henry Vernon* Eſq. Sir *Walter Young* Baronet, who ſome Years before had thrown up his Place of Commiſſioner of the Cuſtoms, to have the Liberty to ſerve his Country in Parliament, being Petition'd againſt as Burgeſs of *Honiton* in *Devonſhire*, by

James

James Shepherd Esq; carry'd it but by One Voice only in the Committee, and lost it in the House, and Sir *James Wishart* and Sir *William Gifford* Petitioners, carry'd it for *Portsmouth* against Sir *John Jennings* and Sir *Charles Wager*. By this one may see the Difference there is between Parliaments, some of which in their deciding Elections have gone always according to Favour and Party; if they have suffer'd some times an opposite Member to keep his Seat, or have remov'd one of the same Party with the Majority, it has only been to give Colour to their Partial Proceedings in other Cases, but this Committee and this House, have shewn such an excellent Example of equal Justice in Matters of *Election*, that a *Committee of Elections* is now no more to be call'd a *Committee of Affections*; for tho' the Majority was so great that they could have spar'd Thirty or Forty Members out of it, yet 'tis very plain they did their utmost, as far as Justice permitted, to keep their Number entire, and not to part with a Man of them.

The Committee appointed to enquire into the Abuses in the Navy, discovering many Frauds and Imbezlements, expell'd Mr. *Ridge* before mention'd, and Voted an Address for his being prosecuted by the Attorney General, Mr. *Ridge* having been long employ'd in furnishing Beef for the Fleet, had taken Bills for a great deal more than he had deliver'd, which Bills were not at above 40 *per Cent.* Discount, and if he had perform'd his Contract in Two or Three Months which he must have done, the Season for Victualling being coming about, yet one may easily see he must have made great Advantages of the Money lying in his Hands. In those Bills here were

were a String of Brewers that had done the ſame thing, as,

Mr. Dixon, *Brewer at* Portſmouth.
Mr. Rolfe, *Brewer at* Harwich.
Mr. Beſt, *Brewer at* Chatham.
Mr. Tyhurſt, *Brewer at* Rocheſter.
Mr. Kelly, *Brewer at* Deal.
Mr. Player, *Brewer at* Portſmouth.

Who, together with Captain *Whitchal*, Agent, Victualler at *Dover*, Mr. *Watkins*, Agent Victualler at *Portſmouth*, *Stephen Moxley*, one of the *Harts Horn* Brew-houſe, Mr. *Horſington*, Under Clerk of that Brew-houſe, *Noah Overing*, Maſter Brewer, *Bernard Goddard*, Clerk of the Brew-houſe, and *Thomas James* Clerk of the Chequer, were Voted guilty of great Frauds, Abuſes and Miſdemeanors: All that they cou'd ſay for themſelves were, *That it had been the conſtant Practice.* — Had it ſo? Then it was high Time to have it reform'd. The Purſers of Men of War had got a Trick to take Money of the Brewers inſtead of Beer; when their Compliments of Men were not full, and the Brewers were paid the Money they gave them in good Bills, the Diſcount of which, before the *South Sea* Company was ſet up, we all know. The Purſers and Brewers to excuſe themſelves, ſaid 'That their Bargains with the Brewers did not 'wrong the Government, that each Sea-man 'being allow'd Seven Pints of Beer a Day might 'demand that Quantity and do what he thinks 'fit with it; that when he makes it over to 'the Purſer, the latter may likewiſe diſpoſe 'of it as he pleaſes, that accordingly when the 'Beer is on Board, the Purſer ſells the Overplus

to

'to other Ships; nor was this ever look'd upon
'as an Offence, unleſs uſe be made of the
'Queen's Casks; That theſe Contracts are ſo
'far from being *Detrimental*, that they often
'are *Beneficial* to the *Seamen*, who when they
'do not go aſhoar, receive from the Purſers,
'inſtead of their full Allowance of Beer, which
'is generally more than they can drink, an E-
'quivalent in Brandy or Tobacco. And in the
'laſt Place, that it happens indeed very often
'that the Purſer gives the Sailers no Equiva-
'lent, tho' he receives it from the Brewer.
But in ſuch caſe the Fault is wholly in the Pur-
ſer, not the Brewer. Be it as it will, Mr. *Ridge*
came to this Diſgrace by it, which made him
ſo angry, that 'tis ſaid he would not furniſh any
more for the Navy, tho' Courted ſo to do.
But others ſay he did furniſh it as before, and
that the Proſecution on this Account came to
Victuallers nothing. The Commiſſioners of the Navy
were voted guilty of *Negligence and Remiſſneſs,*
and notorious Miſmanagement. They were then
Kendrick Edisbury, Eſq; *Henry Vincent*, Eſq; Cap-
tain *Thomas Harlow*, *Denzil Onſlow*, Eſq; *Thomas*
Reynolds, Eſq; But the Commiſſion was after-
wards alter'd, and room made for new Com-
miſſioners, who no doubt will give no ſuch
Occaſion of Complaint in the diſcharge of their
Office. As to Captain *Whitehal*, Agent Victu-
aller at *Dover*, I find an ingenious modeſt Per-
ſon giving this Account of him: *The Reader is*
to be told, that this is the ſame Captain Whitehal
who pretended to diſcover wonderful and imaginary
Miſmanagements in Mr. Harley, *to the Committee*
of the Seven Worthy Stateſmen of Northumber-
land-*Houſe.* If ſo, one may obſerve how hap-
pily the Tables were turn'd, and that that

Gentleman

Gentleman was more than even with him. *Kelley* the Brewer at *Deal* ſaid *Whitehal* was priy to his Compoſitions with the Purſers. *Whitel* on the contrary affirm'd, that *Kelley* had ade Oath before him of the Delivery of all he Beer he had contracted for. Which of 'em o believe I can't tell, and don't think it worth ine, or the Reader's while, to trouble our elves further about it.

The Detection of this great Abuſe was highy applauded, and it was *Reſolv'd*, 'That the 'Perſons who had been Inſtrumental in diſco'vering the ſaid Frauds and Abuſes, have well 'deſerved her Majeſty's Reward and Encou'ragement. Which Vote was neceſſary to ncourage others to do their Endeavours to deerve the ſame Rewards.

While this Grievance was redreſſing, Enuiry was made into another of very dangeous Importance, and that was the receiving a reat Number of Foreigners, who were not of ur Religion, and conſequently if they had ſetled and throve here, might have contributed o the danger of the Eſtabliſh'd Church, if ey had not conform'd. Indeed they were oor, and probably wou'd not have ſtuck out, rovided they cou'd have had a Maintenance by . An Author who wrote about that Time, enavour'd in a ſly Way to inſinuate, that the inging over the *Palatines* was an Advantage o us, when the very contrary was ſo plain, at there was not One Man in Twenty but y'd out Shame upon us to ſee an Army of eggars encamp'd at *Blackheath*. This merry Writer argues thus: *Of all the Popular Errors*, ys he, *embrac'd by Men, there's none greater my Mind, than that the Riches of a Nation con-*

ſiſts in the Numbers of the People. How can a Kingdom be the richer for a parcel of Beggars to eat the Bread out of one anothers Mouths? Sir William Petty, *and other Dealers in Political Arithmetick, pretend indeed that every living Soul, Man, Woman and Child, is worth to the Publick at leaſt Seven or Eight Pound a Year. A fine Notion that, as if a poor* Palatine, *with a Wife and Eight Children, was worth Eighty Pound a Year to us, when we know we are Ten or Twenty Pound a Year out of Pocket to maintain them. Thus 'tis very plain, the Number of Inhabitants is rather the Poverty than Riches of a Nation, and all Wiſe Folks will keep themſelves to themſelves as much as they can.* Tho' this Man in a jeering manner pretends to be againſt the receiving the *Palatines*, yet one may ſee plain enough he was in his Heart as much for it as any Body, and believ'd People are the Riches of a Nation, which is only to be allow'd of rich People. I'll engage, let him bring as many of them over as he will, they ſhall not go back for want of *Naturalization*. What he ſays after, turns him inſide outward, and ſhews, that every Word he ſaid before was *Grimace*. *Beſides*, continues he, *we in* England *have a great many Reaſons againſt letting others come among us, which moſt other Kingdoms have not. Foreigners, as ſoon as they land here, are bewitch'd by the Whigs, and though they come from a Popiſh, Arbitrary, and Perſecuting Government, they immediately quit their Tory Principle, Vote againſt the Church, fall to trading as faſt as they can, and grow Enemies to the Landed Intereſt, which is by much the beſt we have,* &c. I hate to ſee a Man Laugh when one is about ſerious Matters, ſo I ſhall repeat no more of his Stuff, and I muſt tell him as to his *Voting*, for all he makes ſo ſlight of it, 'tis very well known, that

the laſt *Weſtminſter* Election, the *Hugonots* and ther Foreigners went almoſt all on the wrong de, notwithſtanding there was a Letter diſ-ers'd about with the Title of *Avis Salutaire aux fugiez ſur l'Election des Membres de Parliament*; hat is, *Wholeſome Advice to the Refugees about Election of Members of Parliament*, impor-ng in Subſtance, 'That ſince the *French* Re-fugees could not at this Juncture ſtand Neu-ter, without diſobliging both Parties, they ought to adhere to that which the Court did viſibly favour, and give their Votes for Mr. *Medlicot* and Mr. *Croſs*, whereby they wou'd ſecure to themſelves the great Bounties they receiv'd from the Queen, and even get em increas'd, *&c.* The Paper was very long, d I cannot ſpare room for any more of it. e ſhall ſee what Succeſs it had, by an Ac-unt given of it by one of thoſe Refugees. *is nameleſs Advice*, ſays my Author, *which by mon Fame was father'd upon the Miniſter of the* ench *Royal Chappel at St.* James's, *tho' approv'd a few, had a contrary Effect with the Generality of* French *Refugees, who leaning on the Low-Church rty, and ſuppoſing the Court had not eſpous'd the tereſt of Mr.* Croſs, *againſt that of General* Stan-pe, *they follow'd the natural Bent of their own In-nations, in voting for the latter*, &c. And in other Place, *The* French *Refugees were ſo exa-rated againſt the ſuppos'd Author of the Advice fore-mention'd, whom they nick-nam'd the* French haverel, *that bitter Invectives were caſt upon n*, and he was ſharply cenſur'd in Print, as a *e Intermeddler in Politicks, and a Diſturber of his ethren.* Is not this a good Anſwer to the ove-mention'd Writer's Jokes, of their *Vo-g againſt the Church*, and the like? Is it not

evident that they do do it, and are incorrigible? And was it not likely that these *Palatines* wou'd have been as bad if it had been in their Power? A Petition of *Tooly*'s Parish in *Southwark*, gave the first Occasion of looking into this Affair. The Inhabitants complain'd, that so many of 'em crowded together in one House in this Parish, they were afraid of a Sickness. The Truth of it is, they were sorry slovenly Fellows. A Committee being appointed to take the matter into Consideration, Mr. *Fuich*, the Lord *Guernsey*'s Son, was chosen Chair-man of it, and this Committee was Three Months in searching it to the bottom, as will be shewn hereafter.

The next Thing that came of Course under Deliberation, was the Nuturalization Bill past in the former Parliament, in favour of *Foreign* Protestants. A Bill for the repeal of it was ordered to be brought in the very Day the before mention'd Committee was appointed about the bringing over the *Palatines*, and the Monies rais'd and disburst for them. Of the Committee for the Naturalization Act, Mr. *Campion* was chosen Chairman, which Particularity cannot be ungrateful, because it does Honour to the Person nam'd in it For if we are not the better for the Company of Foreigners, if they do not make us Richer and Stronger; if they are against the Church, 'tis certain we shou'd do what we can to hinder them from herding among us. This Bill therefore had a quick and easie Passage in the House of Commons, and in about Fifteen Days Time was sent to the Lords for their Concurrence. But their Lordships rejected it by a Majority of Fourteen Votes. O

th

the *Palatines* we ſhall have Occaſion to ſpeak again in the Courſe of this Hiſtory.

Tho' I do not enter into the Particulars of the ſeveral Sums given by Parliament for carrying on the juſt and neceſſary War we had enter'd into againſt *France*, yet I muſt not omit, that by the middle of *January* the Houſe of Commons had given her Majeſty near Three Millions for the vigorous Proſecution of that Glorious War.

So long ago as the 8th of *February* 1710, there appear'd a Diſpoſition in this Houſe of Commons, to gratifie the Humour of ſuch as were for bringing in Wines from *France*; and a Bill was order'd to be brought in, *to repeal the Act of the Third and Fourth Year of her Majeſty's Reign, for preventing all Trade and Commerce with* France, ſo far as it relates to the Prohibiting the *Importation of* French *Wines.* The Merchants immediately petition'd againſt it: Their Reaſons were; ' 1. That the Trade of *Portugal* and the *Streights* has manifeſtly increas'd to a very great height by the Prohibition of *French* Wines, and muſt neceſſarily dwindle again into a very ſmall Trade if that Prohibition be taken off. 2. *Portugal*, *Spain* and *Italy* take off very large Quanties of our Woollen Manufactures and Fiſh, which, by Experience has been found, *France* for a long Time has not done; but on the contrary has diſcouraged; Whereas the Conſumption of our Manufactures in thoſe Parts has greatly increas'd, in Proportion to the larger Quantities of Wine taken from them, ſo that this Conſumption muſt again proportionably decline, as our Trading with them for Wines ſhall leſ-

ſen. 3. The Trade to *Newfoundland* and *New England* for Fiſh depends chiefly upon, and is ſupported by the Trade to *Portugal* and the *Streights*, which it will be impoſſible to carry on or continue, were it not for the Freight back to *England* with Wine brought from thoſe Countries, for if the Wine Trade to thoſe Parts ceaſe, the Ships muſt come back moſtly dead freighted, there not being other Commodities there ſufficient for their Lading, it being the Encouragement of the Freights Home with Wines, which enables the Merchants to drive thoſe Trades. 4. Notwithſtanding the great Quantities of Wine which are brought from *Portugal* and the *Streights*, our Exports to thoſe Parts, greatly exceed our Imports from thence, ſo that great Sums are Annually return'd Home. 5. In the Trade to *Leghorn* only there are above One Hundred Sail of running Galleys Annually employ'd, all which depend upon the Wine Trade, whereas a very few Ships, by Reaſon of the ſhortneſs of the Voyage, will be ſufficient to bring large Quanties of Wine from *France*; ſo that opening the Trade to *France* for Wine, muſt conſequently prove a great Prejudice to our Fiſheries at Home and Abroad, which are known to be the Nurſeries of our Seamen, the Encouragement of our Navigation, and the chief Support of theſe Nations. 6. It's preſum'd there can't be a greater Diſappointment to the *French* at this Time, ſince probably they have prohibited Trade with the *Dutch*, on Proſpect of opening it with *Great-Britain*, than to fruſtrate that Expectation. One may judge of the Force by the Succeſs of theſe Reaſons: For

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notwithſtanding the Merchants were heard by their Council at the Bar of the Houſe of Commons, and after at that of the Houſe of Lords, it paſt both Houſes, and had the Royal Aſſent. This Bill was rally'd by ſome Men, who affecting a Character of Sobriety, thought it was promoted by a certain Party, out of their Love to the Bottle only, but that ſurely was a ridiculous Reflection. However, moſt of thoſe Gentlemen being *Weſt Saxons*, where 'tis known the good Liquor call'd *October* is in high Eſteem, they were diſtinguiſh'd by the Name of the *October Club*, a doughty Author, a Friend of theirs, writes of them thus: *Theſe Gentlemen voted together, and kept Company together, and as Minds which are very much intent upon Buſineſs ſtand in need of ſome Relaxations, ſo at the Riſing of the Houſe they generally refreſh'd themſelves at a certain Place of Appointment, which obtain'd them the Name of the* October Club, *by what Authority I know not*, &c. The poor Creature might have eaſily known, if a Gentleman had ever lain in his way for him to have aſk'd him the Queſtion. If he had ſeen as often as I have done, how handſomely ſome of thoſe *Weſt Saxons* carry off as many Bottles as they ſit Hours; how Capacious, how full, and how Potent the Bowl, he wou'd know by what Authority they had that Denomination given them. I do not pretend that Mirth is an Enemy to Politicks, and that a Bottle and Buſineſs are incompatible; No, by no means, a world of Politicians wou'd be ruin'd by it. But I don't know whether 'tis neceſſary to the Perfection of one, and therefore am apt to think there was as wiſe Men out of this Club as in it, tho' probably they cou'd not foreſee ſo well the Advantages of a Trade

with *France*, as thoſe that thought *French* Wines the beſt Commodity in *Europe*, and a Celler the beſt Warehouſe. I was looking over a Book lately written by one of our Modern Dealers in Politicks, *The Medley*, who ſpeaking of the *Land Intereſt*, which is ſo dear to us, tells us of a Saying of *Machiavel*, who ſays fooliſhly and rudely, *That Gentlemen are a ſort People who are uſeleſs Members of Society, and the Plagues of Princes or Commonwealths.* Upon which he argues thus Sawcily and Ironically. 'This Saying is 'a Proof to me that he was not the Politician 'he was taken for, unleſs you can ſuppoſe he 'confin'd his Reflections to his own pitiful Re- 'publick of *Piſa*. But then to be ſo blunt, 'ſo poſitive and general, is what he will al- 'ways be blam'd for in good Hereditary Mo- 'narchies, and with juſt Reaſon: For why 'ſhou'd any poor *Piſan* of *Italy* pretend to give 'the Character of a ruddy *Octobrian* of *Wey* 'Saxony, &c? This is in Number XXXVIII of his Papers, one of which was preſented by the Worſhipful Grand-Jury of *Oxfordſhire*, and therefore he is not to be minded, nor to be quoted, unleſs to be expos'd.

The next Thing taken care of by this Honourable Houſe of Commons, was to prevent *Falſe Muſters and Abuſes in the Guards, and regulate* Chelſea *Colledge*, Colonel *Charteris* an Officer in the Guards, having extorted Money from a Gentleman who had liſted in his Company for Protection, and was afraid of being draughted for *Flanders*, was complain'd of to the Houſe, and Sergeant *Pitman* informing the Committee appointed to enquire into this matter, that Colonel *Charteris* had beaten him for the Informations he had given them, Sir *Roger Moſtyn* the Chairman

Chairman reported it to the Houſe, who ordered the Colonel to be taken into the Cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms, and he was brought to the Bar of the Houſe, where on his Knees he receiv'd a Reprimand. This Abuſe of falſe Muſters was a very great Grievance. *Shepherd* the *Goldſmith* and *Criſp* the *Broker* are Inſtances of it, who both pretended to be Soldiers in the Guards to defend themſelves from their Creditors and the Law, and others follow'd their Example, who ow'd many Thouſand Pounds, and wou'd not pay a Penny. The City of *London* petitioning to have this Grievance redreſs'd, a Clauſe was incerted in the Act, intituled, *An Act to continue the Acts for Recruiting her Majeſty's Land Forces and Marines for the Service of the Year* 1711, which did it effectually. Before I proceed farther in this Hiſtory, I ſhall only take notice of ſome Marks of Favour which were beſtow'd on ſome of the leading Members. Mr. *Arthur Moor* had been a Member of Parliament many Years for *Grimsbey* in *Lincolnſhire*, a Gentlemen of excellent Parts and Probity, of great Experience in Trade, and therefore deſervedly made one of the Commiſſioners of Trade and Plantations, *Henry St. John*, Eſq; was made one of her Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, Sir *Simon Harcourt* had the Place of Attorney-General, Sir *John Leak*, Sir *William Drake*, *John Aiſlabie*, Eſq; Sir *James Wiſheart*, *George Clerk*, Eſq; were made Commiſſioners of the Admiralty: *Henry* Lord *Hyde* was made Vice-Treaſurer of *Ireland*. *George Granville*, Eſq; Secretary of War, *John Manley*, Eſq; the famous Major *Manley*'s Son, Surveyor-General, Sir *William Gifford* Governor of the Royal Hoſpital at *Greenwich*, Sir *Edward Northey* Attorney-General,

neral, in the room of Sir *S. H.* made Lord Keeper, the Lord *Windsor* Colonel of a Regiment of Horse, and Lieutenant-General *Web* Governor of the Isle of *Wight*, *Conier Darcy*, Esq; Gentleman of the Horse to the Queen, *Francis Guyn*, Esq; One of the Commissioners of Trade, Sir *Thomas Hardy*, Rear Admiral of the Blue Squadron, Sir *John Walker*, One of the Clerks of the *Green-Cloath*, *Tho. Harley*, Esq; Coadjutor to Mr *Lownds*, Secretary to the Treasury, which Promotions were an undoubted sign of the great Satisfaction the Government took in the Merit and Services of these Gentlemen.

There had been an unaccountable Practice of the Merchants and Chief Traders of *London* and other Places, to get themselves chosen Members of Parliament in Country Boroughs; as Mr. *Shepherd*, Sir *William Scawen*, Mr. *Gold*, Mr. *Ward*, Mr. *Cornish*, Mr. *Guy*, Mr. *Churchil*, Sir *Henry Furnese*, Mr. *Papillon* and many more of *London*; Sir *William Daines*, Mr. *Yate* and others of *Bristol*, Mr. *Burridge* of *Tiverton*, Mr. *Burridge* of *Lime*, and many more, some of them worth, what is now in a Cant Phrase term'd, a Plumb or two, some half a Plumb, and others a quarter; but they generally laid out their Money in Trade and Stocks, and did not secure a sufficient Share of the Land Interest. By this means, it was pretended indeed, that the better Care wou'd be taken of Trade; to which it was easily answer'd, that Trade and Land have but one Interest, and that the former being of Course oblig'd to Advance the latter, there was no need of sending so far as *London* for Members for Boroughs, besides every one saw that those Merchants and Traders did not care how heavily Land was

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Tax'd, if they cou'd keep the Burthen off their own Shoulders. And what one wou'd wonder at, that the Major part of them were for *perpetuating the War*, at the very Name of which, Trade was always us'd to Tremble; now they did this to make their Market, by lending their Money to the Government, which moſt of the Country Gentlemen cou'd not do, for they paid *Four Shillings* in the Pound out of what they had, and by that time, Allowances were made for Arrears of Rent, for Tenants running away, for Houſes and Farms unpennanted, for bad Crops, Repairs, *&c.* 'Twas well if a Man of a Thouſand a Year cou'd keep out of the Scriveners Clutches, he muſt be a pretty good Husband to bring both Ends together, and have a Solitary Ten Pound to ſpare for a Lottery Ticket. This, conſidering the Value of his Eſtate, cou'd not but be thought a hardſhip by him; beſides, if we go to Political Arithmetick, we ſhall find that the Landed Intereſt is Fourteen Millions a Year, and they paid no leſs for the Land and Malt Taxes than Two Millions and a Half, ſo that what was rais'd upon Trade, *&c.* did not come to above Three Millions and a Half, reckoning the whole Charge at Six Millions yearly, which is a large Calcuation. For theſe and other Conſiderations it was urg'd by all that were Friends to the Land Intereſt, that there were more Landed Men in Parliament, that if the Citizens and Townsmen were fond of being Members they might Purchaſe, and then they wou'd probably think that Intereſt their own, and protect and promote it as ſuch. Accordingly a Bill paſs'd the Houſe of Commons, on the 16th of *February* for *ſecuring the Freedom of Parliament, by further,*

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qualifying the Members to ſit in the Houſe of Commons. By this Bill, every Knight of the Shire muſt have Six Hundred Pound *per Annum* Freehold, and every Citizen or Burgeſs Three Hundred Pounds *per Annum* Freehold, clear of Incumbrances, the Two Univerſities are excepted, and very juſtly, becauſe it wou'd put them under an Obligation to chuſe Members out of their own Body, if they muſt be ſo qualify'd, every Candidate is to Swear he is ſo qualify'd if requir'd by another Candidate, or by two or more Electors. There is no truth in the World ſo evident as not to be expos'd to the Aſſaults of Cavillers, who in this Caſe objected, *That the Bill wou'd occaſion the Decay of Trade, becauſe the Corporations and Boroughs were erected chiefly to ſend up Repreſentatives to take Care of Trade and Manufactures, which then were but in their Infancy, yet now that Trade was extended, and bore ſuch a mighty Proportion to Land as to be in Competition with it, to exclude theſe from Parliament, who ſeem'd before to be the proper Truſtees for Trade, and to commit the Protection thereof to Landed Men only, or in the commonPhraſe to Country Gentlemen, ſeem'd a great Alteration of our Conſtitution, and what might very much turn to the Detriment of Trade,* an Argument of much the ſame Strength with that which refer'd to the Writs of Summons, becauſe in thoſe of the Cities and Boroughs, it is ſaid to chooſe *One or Two of you.* This they will have conſtru'd according to the Latter, and then what wou'd become of *Stockbridge* and *Old Sarum*, *Bramber*, *Ilcheſter*, and a large Parcel of *Corniſh* Boroughs? What Trade have they to protect, what Manufactures to encourage beſides that of Malt? Are not Gentlemen who live

live near them the fitteſt Men to repreſent them? Do not they know their Affairs beſt, and are they not moſt likely to do them Services, not only at Home but in Parliament? As to *One* or *Two* of *You*, that's a trivial Objection the Gentlemen are ſo commonly, ſome of them being made Free of Corporations, not only to qualify them to Vote there, but to ſtand there if they think fit. And the Manufactures of Wool which is the main ſupport of all the reſt, ariſing from their Lands and their Sheep, it is Nonſenſe to imagine they will not do all they can to encourage 'em

There being a great Number of Military Officers in the Houſe of Commons, they thought fit to limit their Number, and a Bill to that Purpoſe was ſent to the Lords, by whom it was rejected; and it muſt be confeſs'd there were ſeveral Officers of great Merit who were Members of this Houſe, and will probably be ſo of the next, which that Bill might have put to the Hazard as General *Churchil*, General *Seymour*, Lieutenant General *Withers*, Lieutenant General *Webb*, Major General *Pearce*, Brigadier *Sutton*, Brigadier *Maſham*, Brigadier *Hill*, *&c.*

While theſe things were tranſacting, the Commons receiv'd a Scheme for a Lottery, which was drawn up by Mr. *Blunt* the Scrivener, who had been a Main Promoter of the Sword Blade Company, a Project that redounds ſo very much to the Glory of the Projector. This Lottery was to raiſe 1500000 *l.* and it being paſs'd into an Act, 'twas ſoon fill'd, People having a ſtrange Itch at Trying their Fortunes.

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Robert Harley Eſq; Chancellor of the Exchequer, having been Villainouſly Aſſaulted as he ſat at the Council-Board by the Marquis *de Guiſcard*, a *French* Man, and his Life in Danger by Two Wounds he receiv'd, the Houſe of Commons reſolv'd to preſent an Addreſs to Her Majeſty on that occaſion, which was order'd to be drawn up the next Day, and preſented Four Days after, the 13th of *March*; to which Her Majeſty return'd a moſt Gracious Anſwer, particularly to that part of it which related to removing *Papiſts* from the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*. This *Aſſaſſin* was a *French Papiſt*, ſo daring that he had the Impudence to Challenge his Grace the D. of *Marlborough*, dropping Words to that Purpoſe, which his Grace, on whoſe Life the Succeſs of the laſt Glorious War in ſo great Meaſure depended, did not think fit take any Notice of either, by accepting or reſenting it. *Her Majeſty having recommended to the Houſe the making a Law to prevent ſuch Villainous Attempts on the Lives of Magiſtrates in the lawful executing their Offices, though by God's Providence the Miſchiefs deſign'd did not take effect*; accordingly a Bill was brought in, and paſs'd both Houſes, *to make an Attempt on the Life of a Privy Counſellor to be Felony*. I ſhall not trouble my ſelf with the Hiſtory of this *Aſſaſſin*, nor enquire into the Number and Condition of his Friends and Protectors; his Villany was unanimouſly abhorr'd, and 'twas with the utmoſt Indignation that People ſaw the *Examiner* wickedly inſinuate, that the *Whigs*, as they call 'em, rejoyc'd at it, if they did not encourage it; intimating that he was invited over by the late Miniſtry, which however was falſe, for he came into *England* firſt, about the Year 1703. when

Sir

Nathan Wright was Lord Keeper, *Thomas* Earl *Pembroke*, Lord Preſident, *John* Duke of *Buckham*, Lord Privy Seal, *James* Duke of *Ormond*, rd Lieutenant of *Ireland*, *Edward* Earl of *ſey*, Lord Chamberlain, Sir *Edward Seymour*, mptroller of the Houſhold, Sir *Charles Hedges*, retary of State; in a word, when there s hardly a Lord or Gentleman in any High tion who did not at that time give his Vote the Occaſional Bill, and it wou'd be the moſt grant Inſtance of his *Effronterie*, if he ſhou'd e to aſſert that any Man of that Miniſtry ited him over. The truth is, he came hier without any Invitation, and was recommended by the Courts of *Venice* and *Barcelona*, his Projects as much encourag'd in *Holland* *England*. What this Writer ſays hereupon the *French*, little agrees with the Pacifick ews which he ſoon after diſcover'd. *We ought*, ſays he, *to charge upon a Nation the Crimes of w deſparate Villains it is unfortunate to produce*; *the* French *have for theſe laſt Centuries been ewhat too Liberal of their Daggers upon the Per- of the greateſt Men, ſuch as the Admiral* de ligny, *the Duke of* Guiſe, *Father and Son, and* nry III. *and* IV. *I have ſome time wonder'd, how eople whoſe Genius ſeems wholly turn'd to Singing Dancing, and Prating to Vanity and Impertice, who lay ſo much weight upon Modes, and ſtures, whoſe Eſſentialities are generally ſo Superfi- who are uſually ſo ſerious upon Trifles, and ſo fling upon what is Serious, have been capable of mitting ſuch bold Villanies, unleſs it be, that in a tion naturally ſo full of themſelves, and of ſo tleſs Imaginations, when any of them happen to be Moroſe and Gloomy Conſtitution, that huddle off fus'd Thoughts for want of evapouring, uſually ter-*

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minates in Rage and Dispair. His Panegyricks upon the *French* since, will hardly make amends for his treating them as he does here in so many *Guiscards*: One of his Brethren in another Paper boldly affirm'd, 'That Seven Great and 'Excellent Men are to meet at a House near 'Charing Cross, and that they will find Witnesses 'to prove, that notwithstanding Mr. *Harley* 'discover'd this Treason, as he did likewise 'that of *Greg*, yet that he was an Accomplice 'of the Man who wou'd have murder'd him.' The Seven Lords, so Villainously insulted in this Libel, have not yet had any other Justice done them, than the abhorrence with which every honest Man reads it. These Factious Scriblers, in vain endeavour'd to lay this Villany on a whole Party, they were clear'd of it in every Man's Conscience, and none envy'd the Concern which the Government and Parliament shew'd for the Life of the Minister that the Assassin Assaulted. The Speech the Speaker made to him, when he return'd to the House of Commons, and his Answer to it having so often been printed, I shall not incert them here, contenting my self with observing that they were both equal to the Eloquence of the Speakers, and the Importance of the Occasion.

Every Body knows that 'tis customary for a New Convocation to meet with every New Parliament, and this Old Custom is extream useful; that the Clergy may look into the Disorders of the Church, as the Laity do into those of the State. It is observ'd, that they do nothing, and have hardly the Power of doing anything; we Answer, that the want of Power may be supply'd by that of the Legislature, and

hat they may draw up Repreſentations of the
rate of Religion from the Growth of Infideli-
y, Hereſy and Profaneneſs, and from the en-
eaſe of Schiſm, which Repreſentations have
eat Effect, and give a Check to the Danger
hat ariſe from ſuch wicked Errors and Offen-
es; and this Convocation was particularly
eful in drawing up a Scheme *of the Number*
Churches and Chapples, and Meeting-Houſes,
thin Twenty Seven Pariſhes in and near the Cities
London *and* Weſtminſter *and Suburbs there-*
where additional Churches were judg'd to be moſt
anted, together with a Probable Calculation of the
umber of Families and Souls within thoſe ſeveral
ariſhes. Which Scheme Dr. *Atterbury* deliver'd
the Speaker, and he communicating it to the
ouſe, it was referr'd to a Committee that had
efore been appointed for that and other Pur-
ſes relating to the Eſtabliſh'd Church, of
hich Committee Mr. *Anneſley* was Chairman.
is very certain that the Churches in the
ut-parts of the City, cannot hold a quarter
the Inhabitants, and that for want of the
nvenience of Seats, many People keep at
ome, or go a rambling when they ſhou'd
at Church. Whether thoſe who go to the
nventicles for Devotion, would come to
urch for a Pew, I will not determine; but
m very well ſatisfy'd that it would contribute
ry much to the Reformation of Manners, if
ople cou'd by any Means be drawn to fre-
ent the publick Worſhip more than they do.
hat cou'd invite them more than to be well
commodated to hear and aſſiſt at it? And
erefore tis with a ſort of Indignation that I
d what the Weekly Writer before-men-
n'd ſays ludicrouſly on ſo ſolemn an Occaſion.

He is anſwering in his Way the Ingenious and Modeſt Author of the *Examiner*, who had ſaid of the Building theſe New Churches, *That he was deſir'd to mention this Deſign, in order to do it Honour.* Which ſays the Anſwerer, *is juſt as if* Abel Roper *ſhould be deſir'd to print a piece of News, in order to have it paſs for Truth.* Then he goes on ſo Sportingly on ſo Serious a Subject. 'But my Friend ſays, *There are at* 'leaſt *Three Hundred Thouſand Souls* for whom 'there wants Church Room, tho' the Act of 'Parliament ſays there are but One hundred 'Seventy five thouſand. What cares he for 'that? He is reſolv'd to make the Number al-'moſt as many more, and to correct our Sena-'tors for building but Fifty Churches, when 'there is Occaſion for near an Hundred, eſpe-'cially ſince it appears by his long Paragraph 'againſt Schiſm, that he intends to ſhut up the 'Doors of all the Conventicles, except of 'thoſe of the Papiſts and Nonjurors, which 'never ſeem to be included in his Diſcriptions 'of Schiſms or Faction'. I don't think 'tis worth minding what ſuch a Man ſays, who can play with Things ſo Sacred and Solemn as he does in what follows. 'But he is the firſt 'Man that ever made an Objection to the new 'Scheme for Building Churches, or diſlik'd, as 'inſufficient, the Proviſion made for it by Par-'liament. He muſt be meddling with every 'Thing, tho' always ſure to blunder. All the 'reſt of Mankind rejoic'd at the Undertaking, 'and approv'd of it. They were pleas'd with 'every Thing that her Majeſty takes Pleaſure 'in; or they would have no Pretence left for 'vain Excuſe in not coming to Church for want of

'Elbow-

Elbow-Room; or they ſatter'd themſelves it
'would empty all the Meeting-Houſes, tho'
'there are a Hundred Conventicles in the Ci-
'ty, where there are a Hundred Churches,
'and but Fifty in the Suburbs, where there are
'not half ſo many Churches; or laſtly, they
'thought it would make the Town more Beau-
'tiful, and that we ſhould reſemble the old
'*Romans* in the Number of our Churches, as
'well as in that of our Victories and Tri-
'umphs. Thus every Body but my Friend
'had his Reaſons for applauding the Deſign.
Tho' this Writer pretends to be arch, and to give a jocoſe Turn to his Applauſes, yet without jeſting, what he ſays is true, tho' he does not mean ſo. To make room for Fanaticks, and to adorn ſo Rich and ſo Populous a City, are Deſigns that deſerve to be applauded, eſpecially when there are ſo many other Advantages Spiritual and Temporal attending it: And the Senſe of the Nation which appear'd in their Repreſentatives being ſo agreeable to our Gracious Sovereign's Pious and Royal Sentiments, this Affair paſt in both Houſes, and 350000 *l.* was given to build Fifty Churches, and for other Religious Uſes.

It had been uſual in former Parliaments to paſs an Act for Taking, Examining, and Stating the Publick Accompts, which this Houſe having receiv'd and read in due form, the following Members were choſen by the following Votes.

Henry Berty, Eſq;	256
George Lockart, Eſq;	224
Salway Winnington, Eſq;	221
Francis Anneſly, Eſq;	217

Clobery Bromley, Esq;	194
Thomas Lister, Esq;	168
William Shippen, Esq;	151

Men of great Worth and Honour. all of them zealous Assertors of the Rights of the Church and Prerogatives of the Crown, which cou'd not but recommend them to those Votes for so important a Trust as this was. On the 19th of *March* a Complaint was made, that Lieutenant Collonel *Fitzpatrick* had Challeng'd Major-General *Pearce*, a Member of this House, for Words he had spoken in a Debate in Parliment, in Breach of their Privileges. Upon which it was resolv'd, That the said Lieutenant Collonel *Fitzpatrick*, for having so done, was guilty of a Breach of the Privilege of this House, and order'd, That he should be taken into Custody of the Serjeant at Arms, which prevented what perhaps the Laws already made cou'd not have prevented, a Duel. Neither wou'd it in the least have reflected on Mr. *Pearce*'s Honour, if he had himself permitted the House to have been acquainted with such an Insult on him, as he was a Member, tho' the Soldiery have too often taken on themselves to decide such Disputes. Mr. *Clobery Bromley* the Speaker's Son dying the 20th of *March*, of the Small Pox, the House adjourn'd Six Days upon it, a Complement due to the extraordinary Merit of so hopeful a young Gentleman, and to the Services of so worthy a Father; the young Gentleman being one of the Commissioners of Accompts, Mr. *Campion* was chosen in his Place by a Majority of One Hundred Voices.

In the mean time the Committee of Elections proceeded in determining the controverted

One

Ones, particularly that of *Ipſwich*, *William Thompſon*, Eſq. (a Manager in the laſt Seſſion againſt Dr. *Sachaverel*) having petition'd againſt Sir *William Barker* Sitting Member, who was Voted duly Elected, and Mr. *Thompſon*'s Petition Frivolous and Vexatious, the Conſequences of which was, that the Petitioner muſt pay his Charges. Another Election, wherein another of the Managers was concern'd, occaſion'd a Debate in the Houſe about a Fortnight after, I mean that of Sir *James Mountague*. Citizen for *Carliſle*, Mr. *Eversfield*, Knight of the Shire for *Suſſex*, made a Complaint to the Houſe of a Letter which he was inform'd had been written by Sir *James Mountague*, in order to promote his Election, which he conceiv'd reflected on her Majeſty's Honour. Being ask'd whether he had ſeen the Original of that Letter, he ſaid he had not, but only a Copy of it, for the Truth of which he was ready to produce his Voucher. Sir *James Mountague* denying the Fact, and offering to prove the contrary, the Inquiry into that Matter was put off till the next Day, when the Houſe being inform'd, that Collonel *Geldhil* attended, and had ſomething to offer to them, he was call'd in, and at the Bar charg'd Sir *James Mountague* with writing ſuch a Letter. Sir *James* ſtill deny'd it, and deſir'd that the Biſhop of *Carliſle*, to whom he had indeed written a Letter about his Election, and who waited in the Lobby, might be examin'd about it. On the other hand, the Collonel deſiring Time to produce his Witneſſes, who were in the Country it was carry'd in the Affirmative *Yea's* 153, *No's* 151, and the Houſe order'd that the Matter ſhou'd be taken into Conſideration on that Day Three

Weeks,

Weeks the 10th of *March*. The Caſe was this, Sir *James Mountague* ſtanding a Candidate for *Carliſle*, and underſtanding thoſe who oppos'd him gave out, that he being remov'd from his Place of Attorney General, it might be term'd a Diſrepect to the Court if he were choſen, he wrote to his Friend the Biſhop of *Carliſle*, *That tho' the Queen had thought fit to put another in his Place, yet he was ſo far from having incurr'd her Majeſty's Diſpleaſure, that on the contrary She had been graciouſly pleas'd, in Conſideration of his former Services, to beſtow on him a Penſion of* 1000 *l. per Annum* His Opponents hearing of this objected, that he could not therefore be choſen, *he having a Place of Profit*, as they wiſely call'd his Penſion. Upon this Sir *James* wrote a Second Letter to the Biſhop, intimating, That he was not diſqualify'd *by having a Penſion for Life*. This laſt Letter was diſpers'd by his Friends, and Collonel *Gledhil* got a Copy of it, and ſhewing it afterwards to ſome of his Acquaintance, they miſinform'd him, that he had omitted the moſt remarkable part of the Letter, *That the Queen had given Sir* James Mountague *a Penſion to enable him to carry his Election*. This he added to his Copy, and ſome Parliament Men having ſeen it, out of Requeſt to her Majeſty, it was thought fit to have that Matter ſet to Rights. When it was again taken into Conſideration, and Witneſſes had been examin'd, the Houſe being inform'd the Lord Biſhop of *Carliſle*, (who had been mention'd in the Evidence given in at the Bar, in relation to ſeveral Copies of Sir *James Mountague*'s Letter to him, tranſcrib'd by his Lordſhip, and ſent to ſeveral Perſons, deſir'd to be admitted to be heard, he was accordingly admitted,

and

and being withdrawn, Sir *James Mountague* was heard, upon which a warm Debate enſu'd, which laſted till late at Night, when it was reſolved. *That it appears to this Houſe, that* William *Lord Biſhop of* Carliſle *hath diſpers'd ſeveral Copies of a Letter pretended to have been receiv'd from Sir* James Mountague, *(a Member of this Houſe) in order to procure Sir* James Mountague *to be elected a Citizen of the City of* Carliſle, *reflecting on the Honour of her Majeſty, and by concerning himſelf in the ſaid Election, hath highly infringed the Liberties and Privileges of the Commons of* Great-Britain. Then the Queſtion being put, that Collonel *Gledhil* had made good his Charge againſt Sir *James Mountague*, it paſs'd in the *Negative*. However it was Reſolv'd, That Collonel *Gledhil* had ſufficient Grounds for bringing the ſaid Charge before this Houſe. I take no notice of any diſputed Elections, but ſuch wherein ſomething more than ordinary happen'd, and therefore ſhall return to other Matters. The next that offers is that of the Reſumptions, which could not be agreeable to many who had Grants of Lands from the Crown, and therefore it was no doubt that they ſet Perſons to work to write againſt it. Intereſtwill find out Argument at any Time, if not Argument, at leaſt Sophiſtry, which does as well and rather better. One of thoſe who wrote for the Grants, affected to write for Reſumptions,and does it in this merry ſtrain. I have heard, *ſays he*, ſeveral fooliſh Reaſons againſt it; particularly that ſuch ſort of Acts cannot be made without breaking into *private Contracts*, *Marriage Settlements*, *Joyntures*, *Mortgages and Sales for valuable Conſiderations*; *that there is hardly any Tax which pro-*

'*bably People would not conſent to, rather than bring* '*ſo vaſt a Diſorder and Ruin upon ſuch a Number of* '*Private Families.* I don't take that to be any 'Argument at all; for what's the Intereſt of 'Private Families to the Pleaſure of the Pub-'lick. I'm told, prodigious Sums of Money 'might be rais'd to clear off the Debts of the 'Navy, and all other Debts whatſoever. Thoſe 'that queſtion whether it would anſwer or not, 'do not remember what was done in *Ireland* 'Six or Seven Years ago, how Money came 'tumbling into the *Exchequer* there, beſides 'about a Sum of 22000 *l.* a Year to thoſe ho-'neſt Gentlemen the Commiſſioners, who could 'not have had it without a Reſumption. The 'moſt ridiculous Objection of all is, that ſuch 'Acts are not uſual. They muſt be ſorry Hi-'ſtorians who do not know how many of our 'Monarchs of Bleſſed Memory have done the 'ſame Thing; as *William Rufus*, King *Stephen*, '*Edward* II. *Richard* II. *Henry* VI. *Henry* VII. '&c. Indeed we read of no Reſumptions in 'the Reigns of *Edward* III. and *Henry* V. But 'they were ſo proud of Conquering *France*, 'they would give away what they pleas'd to 'reward their Miniſters and Generals who 'ſerv'd them bravely and faithfully in their 'Conqueſts. One may plainly ſee that this Author, if he had pleas'd, could have brought better Arguments for a Bill of Reſumption, than thoſe he makes uſe of, and what follows is enough to ſpoil all he had ſaid before, had it not been bad enough to ſpoil it ſelf. *Some Perſons are very well ſatisfy'd of this*, continues he, *and yet they are for no* Partial *Reſumptions, as they call 'em. They are for going back I don't know how far. Thus when the* Iriſh *Reſumption was about*

they

hey wou'd, to puzzle Things, have had all King Charles *II. and King* James's *Grants reſum'd too, o which ſeveral ſuch good Anſwers were given, that hey were forced to ſubmit; and it was plainly made ut, that the beſt Thing in the World would be to re-ſume juſt from the 13th of* February 1688, *and to revent any Inconveniencies which might ariſe to good Churchmen,* you may ſee of what Kidney he is, *o have ſaving Clauſes, which were common hereto-fore, and for that Reaſon muſt be very fair. There were no leſs than* 185 *Savings in one ſuch Act in* Henry *VIIth's Time, wherein the* Lancaſter *Faction, hen uppermoſt, took care of themſelves, and others hould do the ſame now. The only thing that ſeems to me to be againſt a Reſumption, is the ill Conſequence it had in* Sweden *much about the Time that the Peo-ple loſt their Liberty; for the Learned Biſhop of* Bristol *——I tells us,* It deſtroy'd all Publick Credit, *but he ſhews in the ſame Book, the People got the true Belief of* Jure Divino, Uncontroulable Power n Princes, and Paſſive-Obedience in Subjects; *nd therefore no Body ſure will ſay they were Loſers by ſuch a Bargain.* The Bringing in that Doctrine n a Diſpute about Reſumptions, is an Affecta-tion that is not be excus'd, and 'tis no wonder ſo ſpiteful an Author ſhou'd write to no pur-poſe He who goes ſo far out of the Way for a Jeſt may make his Readers laugh, but 'twill be at himſelf, as is the common Fate of ſuch Jeſters. Theſe being ſome of the beſt Reaſons the Op-poſers of this Bill gave for their Oppoſition, it paſt into an Act, with the Title of, *An Act for reſuming the Grants made by the Crown, ſince the 13th of* February 1688. and Commiſſioners were choſen by Ballot, to examine the Value of thoſe Grants, and on what Conſiderati-

ons

ons they were made, which Commissioners were,

	Votes.
Sir *Simeon Stuart*,	277
Charles Eversfield, Esq;	270
John Hind Cotton, Esq;	212
James Bulteel, Esq;	167
——— *Hewetson*, Esq;	157
Abraham Blackmore, Esq;	155
William Wrightson, Esq;	151

This Bill having pass'd the Commons, was sent to the Lords, and on the 30th of *April* rejected by them. There was another Bill in the House which was very useful, as that for the better preventing Bribery and Corruption and other *undue Practices in Elections of Members to serve in Parliament*; but after Three Readings, the Question being put whether the Bill do pass, it was carry'd in the *Negative*.

I have already said something concerning the Palatines, and of the Inconveniences in bringing them over, I had not then examin'd that Business so thorowly as I have since done and find that those Inconveniencies were greater than I imagin'd: For supposing that not a Soul of them got a Farthing for their Subsistance, and that 1750 of 'em, the Number I find Calculated to my Hands, as one Instance of the Immense Charge we were at about them were to have Six Pence a Day, these 175[illegible] only wou'd stand in 15877 *l.* 10*s.* Yearly and almost 100000 *l.* in Six Years, the Time that was allow'd them in that Scheme to live like Gentlefolks, and not to get a Penny toward their Maintenance. Now if we add all the rest of the *Palatines* to this 1750, the Expence

reckon'd at 500000 *l.* *a Parcel of Money* ſays Writer, who is himſelf not much more a reaſure to the Publick than one of thoſe *Vabonds, wou'd have been better employ'd in diſarging former Debts impos'd on us by the late Miſanagements, than in Methods to burthen the Kingm with new.* Some People anſwer'd to this heme, that twas very unlikely not a Soul ſo many Thouſands that came over ſhoud t their Bread, at leaſt that every Soul of m ſhou'd hang upon the Publick Six Years bere they cou'd ſubſiſt themſelves, which acrding to this Scheme they muſt do: But I all not pretend to explode ſuch Calculations, e Effect has been good, and I care for no ore; I have ſeen another ſtand thus:

he Charge of the Settlement of Two Thouſand Perſons,	22275	00
bſiſtence for Three Years	56258	5
he clear Gains of Two Thouſand Perſons at the Rate of 8 *d.* a Day, or 12 *l.* a Year, amount to	78533	5
Four Years to	96000	0

And thus there's Money got by them, ſettle em in *New York*, *New Jerſey*, or where you ll, but Calculations apart; there was a preded Fifth Letter to a *Tory* Member, which o' infinitely ſhort of the Author of the Four rſt Letters, yet it had ſomething that look'd uſible concerning the bringing theſe Palaes over. *It is a Fundamental Maxim*, ſays he, 2, 3. *in ſound Politicks, that the Greatneſs, Wealth, Strength of a Country conſiſt in the Number of its*

its Inhabitants, pursuant to which, all Wise States and Republicks, not only in their Infancy and first Settlement, but even when arriv'd at full Growth and firm Establishment, have from time to time invited and encourag'd Foreigners to settle among them, and Incorporate with the Natives, which in the end never fails to encrease the Riches of both. He then endeavours to prove this by the Example of the King of *Prussia* and the States of *Holland*, and the Success they have had in it. He afterwards speaks of this Political Practice in *Edward* the Sixth's Reign, when *England* was call'd *The Harbour of Strangers, and the Sanctuary of Christ*; and coming to speak of that of Queen *Elizabeth*, he tells us *p.* 14. 'That her Royal Piety 'and Wisdom in harbouring of the Foreign 'Protestants, made her reign more in the 'Hearts of her own Faithful People, and was 'commended by all Persons, who either understood the Strength of a Kingdom, or laid to 'Heart the common Interest of the Reformation. *He adds*, Indeed, the Papists and their 'Adherents who turn'd their Eyes and Hopes 'upon a Popish Successor, *Mary* Queen of 'Scots, were profess'd Enemies to this Publick 'Charity, they fomented all the Prejudice and 'Clamour that cou'd be possibly rais'd against 'it, and artfully fill'd the Mouths of the Common 'People with Murmurs and Curses against the 'new Strangers come among them, as they 'pretended *to take away their Work, and Eat up 'their Bread*; Nay, the Pope himself could 'not forbear to object this to Queen *Elizabeth* 'in his wicked Bull, for absolving her Subjects 'of Allegiance to her.' He then proceeds, and informs us that *the Great Bishop of Salisbury*, Dr. *Jewel*, and our *best Prelates and truest Patriots* pleaded

aded for the Strangers, and Vindicated the Queen d her Government; after a great deal more ch Hiſtory and Reaſoning, the Letter-Writer ncludes, *That if* Pythagoras's *Doctrine about* letemphychoſis *were allow'd, one might begin to ink that the ſame Soul that animated Secretary* cil, *had providentially been infus'd into Secretary* nderland; *and as the Conduct of the* Firſt *will r be a ſtanding Pattern for all ſound* Engliſh Poli- ians, *it may ſuffice for the Juſtification of the latter, t he has exactly follow'd that Model*; he does t omit Sir *Francis Bacon*'s Speech in the Fifth ear of King *James* I. in Favour of a Naturali- tion Bill, but Times and Circumſtances alter e Nature of Things, and tho' the Houſe of rds did now reject the Bill to *repeal the late t of Naturalization* in *Great Britain*, yet the ouſe of Commons came to theſe following eſolutions upon the Petition of *Tooly* Pariſh, ias *St Olaves* in *Southwark*, the 14th of *April*.

1. 'That the Petitioners have fully prov'd the Allegations of their Petition, and had juſt Reaſon to Complain.

2. 'That the inviting and bringing over into this Kingdom the Poor *Palatines* of all Religions, at the Publick Expence, was an Extravagant and Unreaſonable Charge to the Kingdom, and a Scandalous Miſapplication of the Publick Money, tending to the Encreaſe and Oppreſſion of the Poor of this Kingdom, and of dangerous Conſequence to the Conſtitution in Church and State.

3. That whoever advis'd the bringing over the Poor Palatines into this Kingdom, was an ENEMY to the Queen and Kingdom.

Theſe

Theſe Votes gave great Satisfaction to th Nation, who had conceiv'd a juſt Averſion t thoſe Foreigners, ſome on Account of the Religion, for they were not all of them Prote ſtants, and thoſe that were Proteſtants were ſort of Presbyterians; others for fear the wou'd take their Work from them, and othe for fear they wou'd not work at all; yet whe they firſt came over, and Her Majeſty was gr ciouſly pleas'd to recommend them to t Charity of Her Subjects, never was ſo muc Money rais'd that way in ſo little time, whi Expence perhaps wou d have fail'd anoth time, than what wou'd theſe Poor Creatur have done for Bread had they not been mai tain'd by the *Miſapplication of the Publick M ney?*

Stocks having continu'd in a ſinking C nd tion for ſome Months, the Wiſdom of the L giſlature cou'd not avoid thinking of a Reme and Means to preſerve the Publick Cred and leave was given *to bring a Bill for the be preſerving the Publick Credit, by reviving the made in the Eighth and Ninth Years of the Reign the late King* William III. *Entitled*, An Act reſtrain the Number and ill Practices of Brok and Stock-Jobbers, *&c.* Another Bill alſo order'd to be brought *for altering the Standar Plate*; I do not enter into the Detail of all t Money Bills, and o ther Publick Bills, farth than as they relate to the the Redreſs of Gr vances crept in under the Old Adminiſtrati The Votes are almoſt in every one's Han and therefore I ſhall not ſwell this Work, as thers have done, with the Journals of Houſe. Thoſe Acts that were of moſt Con quence I muſt not paſs by, and therefore

Honour of the Projector, Mr. *Blunt*, of *chin Lane*, we muſt remember that Two llions more were rais'd by his *Claſs Lottery*, ich fill'd with incredible Expedition, the jector having ſo artfully contriv'd his Pro-, as to give the Adventurer an Appearance leaſt of more Advantage than they had had former Lotteries.

On the 20th of *April*, Her Majeſty ſent a eſſage to the Commons about the Emperor's ath, and *her Reſolution to do her utmoſt to get the K.* Spain *made Emperor*; for which the Lords and mmons in a Joynt Addreſs, return'd their ſt Humble Thanks, and declar'd they wou'd pport Her Majeſty in it. Theſe Addreſſes d Anſwers being to be met with in the tes, Gazettes and other Papers, it wou'd Impertinent to inſert them entire, I there-e only repeat the Subſtance of what is moſt terial in them.

The Unparallel'd Zeal of this Houſe of mmons to detect the Abuſes of the Exche-er in the late Management, diſtinguiſh'd em in a moſt peculiar manner from the Pre-ding Parliaments; a Committee having been pointed to inquire how far the ſeveral Im-eſs'd Accomptants had paſs'd their 'Reſpe-tive Accompts, and to conſider of Methods or the more effectual and ſpeedy compelling he ſaid Accomptants to paſs their Accompts, nd to obviate all Irregularities and Unne-eſſary Delays in the ſame. The Matter as it ap-ear'd to them, was reported by *Edward Harley* Eſq; one of the Auditors of the Impreſt, *Ar-hur Maynwaring*, Eſq; being the other.' The port being read by Mr. *Harley*, Chair-man the Committee, it was order'd that it ſhou'd

be

be taken into Consideration, and on the 24th of *April* it was

Resolv'd,

That of the Money granted by Parliament, and issu'd for the Publick Service to Christmas 1710. *there were* Thirty Five Millions Three Hundred Two Thousand One Hundred Seven Pounds Eighteen Shillings and Nine Pence *for a great Part whereof no Accompts had been laid before the Auditors, and the rest not prosecuted by the Accomptants and finish'd:* And on the 28th it was after some Debate,

Resolv'd,

That the not compelling the several Accomptants duly to pass their respective Accompts, had been a Notorious Breach of Trust in those that of late had had the Management of the Treasury, and an High Injustice to the Nation.

Resolv'd,

That the several Accomptants who had neglected their Duty in passing their Accompts, ought no longer to be entrusted with the receiving the Publick Money, And

Order'd,

That the said Report be Printed I am so sorry an Accomptant, that I can hardly reckon Thirty Five Millions by Unites, Tens, and so on in my Table of *Numeration*, and can therefore have no Notion of this Matter; but I find the Accompts were examin'd with great Exactness and Impartiality, for they went as far back as when the Lord *Falkland* was Treasurer of the Navy, the 31st of *Dec.* 1682. and came down

1710. of which Term of Years, only Five or
k came to the Share of the late Miniſtry, and
wo or Three and Twenty Years to the Ma-
gement of others; as Sir *John Erley*, Sir *Stephen*
x, the Lord *Dover*, *&c.* Commiſſioners, the
rl of *Rocheſter*, Lord Treaſurer from 82 to 88.
e Lord *Mordant* now Earl of *Peterborough*, Sir
ward *Seymour*, and ſeveral other Lords and
ntlemen afterwards; the Houſe of Com-
ons therefore acted with the greateſt Equali-
, and look'd back many Years before the late
iniſtry had any thing to do with the Trea-
ry, and to prevent the People running a-
y with a Notion that they had been
nder'd of Thirty Five Millions, they ſay
at only the Accounts had not been laid be-
e the Auditors, and not the Accounts of all
oſe Millions, but part of them which being
t ſpecify'd in this Reſolution, one cannot
termine with any certainty. Of what Autho-
y the Calculation of the Anonymous Author,
a State of the Five and Thirty Millions, *&c.* is,
now not, and am apt to ſuſpect all Accounts
nded about Clandeſtinely, they look as if
e Writers cou'd not prove what they ſaid.
uth dares the Light, and thoſe Works which
lk about in the Dark, may with good Rea-
n to be ſuſpected, however fair and reaſona-
e they at firſt ſight appear. Of this kind is the
lowing Scheme, pretending to extenuate
e Guilt of ſuch as had a Hand in the late Ma-
gement.

The Author above-mention'd affects to be
ghtily afraid that People ſhou'd think they
been plunder'd of Thirty Five Millions,
that it ſeems ſet him to Work to defend
leaſt the late Miniſtry. He ſays, 'No Ac-
omptant is oblig'd by the Courſe of the

'*Exchequer* to render his Accompt under Fif-
'teen Months, nor ſome under Eighteen; ye
'this Vote takes in all Accompts to the firſt
'Meeting of the Committee. But there is
'no mention made from what Period of Time
'they did Commence, which the Houſe of
'Commons would not have omitted, if they
'cou'd have ſuppos'd that ſo unreaſonable a
'Conſtruction wou'd have been made of their
'Vote, as to charge the whole upon the late
'Miniſtry. To have been particular in every
'Reſpect, was too much for the compaſs of a
'Vote, ſo that there are Accompts from King
'*Charles*'s, King *James*'s, and King *William*'s
'Reign, in the Principal Branches of the
'Expence in all the Revenue brought in
'to make up and ſwell this general Account.
'And this I am told is by many Thouſands of
'People *without Doors*, imputed to the late Mi-
'niſters, tho' the Houſe of Commons was
'juſt and careful to print the Report, that all
'Men, if they pleas'd, might be clearly and
'fully inform'd of the true State of this Que-
'ſtion. Notwithſtanding that this *State* is
ſaid to be written by a Member of the Houſe
of Commons, by one of the Auditors of the
Impreſt, in a Word, by the late Mr. *Maynwa-
ring*, yet I muſt deſire the Reader no to be pre-
poſſeſs'd by any ones Character, to think that
what he ſays is right, farther than what he ſays
carrys Conviction with it: And he poſitively
affirms, That Accompts had been render'd for
27744595 *l.* 7 *s.* 1 *d.* *which reduces the Immen-
Sum to Seven Millions and a half*, &c. *This laſt Sum*
continues he, *is all that remains to be accounted for*.
But he goes farther in the Cloſe of his *State*,
and adding to it the Accounts deliver'd in by
Mr. *Brydges* after the Report of the Commit-
tee, he ſtates the whole thus: The

This is his State of the Diſcharge of the Thirty Five Millions, which he has reduc'd to a little above Four Millions, which he is *much ſhort of one Year's* Supply, and having treated of the Neceſſity of having *Privy-Seals* for Accounts, and of the Delays in paſſing them, he proceeds *not to mention other Accompt that have been brought in ſince the Report, particularly Three of the preſent Paymaſters of the Sick and Wounded; And now if I may be allow'd to ſuppoſe what I think I have fully prov'd, That many Irregularities and unavoidable Delays attend the paſſing of ſome Accompts which no Care or Induſtry can prevent; If it happen that the Nature of the Services, and the Method of Payment in ſome Offices being inconſiſtent with the Courſe of the* Exchequer, *require* Privy-Seals, *and are the Work of longer Time than is limited for* paſſing Accompts, *if it appears that theſe Irregularities, incidens to Accompts, are yet neceſſary for the Accommodation of the Service, and not to be avoided without infinite Prejudice to the Management, and if it appears that the Security of the Publick does not entirely depend upon the actual paſſing of Accompts, provided they have been duly render'd, I hope People will begin to be ſatisfy'd, that the Nation has not been* cheated *of* Thirty Five Millions, *and will not perſiſt to reflect ſo much upon the Houſe of Commons, as to ſuppoſe they could diſcover ſuch a Loſs of the Publick Money, and not find out the Perſons that had wickedly embezll'd it,* &c. Which I doubt not wou'd have been done, if there had appear'd ſuch terrible *Peculations*: for what is ſaid, that they had procur'd an *Act* of *Indemnity* to cover themſelves from Puniſhment, is utterly falſe, every Thing relating to the Treaſury and Publick Monies being excepted in the Act in the manner following:

'And also excepted out of this Pardon, all 'and every the Sums of Money and Duties 'following, and the Concealment and wrong-'ful Detainment thereof, that is to say, *&c.* 'or any other Tax, Assessiment, Duty, Im-'position, Debt, or Summ of Money whatso-'ever to the Queen's Majesty given, or levia-'ble by any Act of Parliament, or otherwise, 'due or belonging to the Queen's Majesty, '*&c.* and all Corruptions and Misdemeanors 'of any Officer or Minister of, and concern'd 'in the same. *Mind what follows.* And all Ac-'counts and Suits whatsoever to be had, made, 'or prosecuted for the same, and also excep-'ted all and singular the Accounts of all and 'every other Collector and Collectors, Com-'missioners, TREASURERS, Receivers, 'or other Officers, or other Accomptants 'whatsoever, who have receiv'd or collected, 'or are *any other Way Accountable to her Majesty* 'for any Subsidies, *&c.* Which shews that the Persons were fully satisfy'd of their own Innocence, and that they wanted no Indemnity to *cut off Impeachments*, as the Examiner said on this very Occasion, and it being therefore probable that the House of Commons intended only to quicken the bringing in the Accounts of all Publick Monies, that they might be regularly examin'd and pass'd, and to prevent Delays for the future, it must, as the Author of the before-mention'd State says *be the highest Presumption to wrest the meaning of a Vote beyond what the Words do Naturally import, or to put Constructions upon them, which 'tis impossible to suppose the House of Commons cou d intend.* It is true, this Vote seems to have a little more Extent than that Gentleman pretends, otherwise it

wou'd not have been found in the Repreſentation of the Houſe of Commons to her Majeſty, and tho' it probably is aim'd againſt the dilatory Proceedings of the Accomptants, yet it will doubtleſs reflect on thoſe in whoſe Power it was to oblige them to finiſh their Accompts ſooner. As to their carrying off ſo much Money, thoſe who underſtood the Paſſing of Accompts, and the Courſe of the *Exchequer*, knew it to be impracticable, and it was only the unthinking Multitude that thought the Nation had been rob'd of above half the Money they gave every Year for the Publick Service. The Care of this Houſe to have the Accompts of the Treaſury diſpatch'd, was very popular, and no doubt but they had a good Effect in the Management of the *Exchequer* ſince, for there has been more Money given in the Three Years of their Seſſions than by any Parliament ſince the Revolution, ſo hearty were they for carrying on a Vigorous War with *France*, and ſo Confident of the Perſons who had then the Truſt of the Treaſury committed to them. When it will be Time enough to look into their Accounts, the Wiſdom of the Parliament will provide for as exact an Inquiry into them, as into thoſe of their Predeceſſors, and tho' the laſt Years were not ſo full of Action as the preceding, the Expence Ordinary and Extraordinary cou'd not preſently be leſſen'd, nor the Accompts brought into that Regularity which may be expected from Peace. I have ſeen a State of the Debts of the Navy for the Year 1711, wherein the Author pretends to prove, that it was encreas'd 800,961 *l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* But his Proof is ſo unintelligible, that I ſhall not puzzle the

Reader with it. Neither do I believe what he tells us, *That the whole Years Expence upon the Courſe of the Navy and Victualling, between* Michaelmas 1710, *and* Michaelmas 1711, *was diſcharged by the* South Sea *Stock*, becauſe he himſelf aſſures us, it amounted to 1,127,134*l.* 11 *s.* 9 *d.* Whereas there was Power by Act of Parliament to apply no more than 781,696*l.* 2 *s.* 7 *d. the Difference* 345,438 *l.* 9*s.* 5 *d* How he came by his Figures I know no more than I underſtand what he means by them, unleſs he wou'd inſinuate that the Contractors were paid in *South Sea* Stock, for what Proviſion had been made by Parliament, and wou'd inſinuate, that the preſent Managers cou'd no more avoid the *Altering and Enlarging certain Stated Summs complain'd of in the Repreſentation*, than their Predeceſſors. But conſidering how eaſie theſe Contractors were paid and what a Service it was to the Publick to apply the *Ready Money* to uſes that had more need of it, it alters the Caſe, and leaves thoſe Predeceſſors ſtill without Excuſe.

The Debts of the Navy and Army being a conſtant Subject of Complaint, it was thought convenient to provide for the Diſcharge of both.

As to the Debt of the Navy, which was Voted to be 5130539 *l.* 5 *s.* 5 *d.* I have ſeen a Paper which in vain endeavour'd to clear the late Managers of any Defect in Conduct, whereas 'tis very well known the Generality of the People imputed to it the heavy Debt which was then Contracted. The late Miniſtry date the beginning of their Period in 1702 and end it in 1710, after which Rate the Author States the Account thus:

The

The Debt of the *Navy* exclusive of the Regiſter Office, as ſtated by the Committee of the Houſe of Commons, was at Michaelmas, 1702.	*l.* 5130,539	*s.* 5	*d.* 5		
Deduct the Debt of the *Navy* as it ſtood at Michaelmas, 1702.	1,722,679,	5	8		
Deduct what has been receiv'd ſhort by the *Navy* in this War.	1,411,001,	19	9½		
There remains a Debt incurr'd during the late Adminiſtration.				*l.* 3,133,681,	*s.* *d.* 5 5½
				1,996,857,	19 11½

Which is Diſcharg'd thus by *Extra Services.*

Intereſt paid and due on *Navy Bills.*	242,265,	12	0
Intereſt due and paid on *Victualling Bills.*	209,139,	12	6
Paid for Naval Stores imported from *America*, by an Act of the The Third and Fourth of the Queen.	18,000	16	6
Paid the Bounty Money of Five Pound a Head for *French* Priſoners, by an Act of 6th *Annæ*	34,155	00	00
For raiſing Men, by an Act of 4th and 5th *Annæ*	4,729,	10	5
Rebuilding Ships loſt in the Great Storm.	134,232	00	00
Bounty to Widows and Relations of Officers and Sea-men loſt in the Great Storm.	15,158	00	11
Bounty to Officers ſerving under Sir *George Rook* in the Mediterranean.	30,777,	13	5
To the Ordinary of the *Navy* for the Year 1704.	120,000,	00	0
And upon Account of the Extraordinary Expence at 14000 *l. per Ann* for Nine Years.	126,000,	00	0
Iſſu'd to the Commiſſioners of Tranſports in the Year 1702, 1703, 1704.	84,515,	12	8
The Extraordinary Expence upon Account of Marines.	119,675,	08	3
Iſſu'd to the Office of Sick and Wounded.	100,228,	14	6
The Hire of Ships to carry out Victuals and Proviſions to the Men of War.	145,598,	17	3
The Victualling Land Forces ſent to *Spain* and *Portugal.*	606,806	7	7¼
Total of Extra Services,			1,991,383, 6 0¾
Ballance			5,474, 13, 11 ¼

Place this after Page 102.

Thus the whole Charge upon the late Miniſtry, with reſpect to the Navy Debts, according to him, is but a little above Five Thouſand Pounds.

I will not enter farther into his Defence of 'em, let 'em defend themſelves to the Legiſlature if they can, but I ſhall do him the Juſtice to repeat a few Words of his in their Behalf, with relation to the *Extra* Services, which if he can juſtifie, he brings them off cleverly. 'I 'muſt make one Obſervation more to you, *ſays he*, that as the Debt of the Navy has Annually encreas'd, an Annual Account of it has been laid before the Houſe of Commons, who were conſtantly inform'd how far the Proviſion made for the preceeding Year had fallen ſhort of anſwering the Expence: But being ſenſible that the more Preſſing Supplies were as much as could well be rais'd within the Year, they ſtill thought it more adviſeable to leave the Extraordinary Charges as a growing Debt, than to encreaſe the publick Burden upon the People, by enlarging the uſual Proviſion for the Navy: And in the Parliament before the laſt, a particular State and Account of the Navy Debt being call'd for, the late Miniſters were ſo far from being blam'd upon this Subject, that after a full Conſideration and long Debate about the Cauſes and Methods of contracting that Debt, the Houſe came to a Reſolution in their Favour, and went as far in approving their Conduct and Management, as any ſubſequent Parliament, has gone in cenſuring them: And when the Juſtice of Two different Parliaments comes to be the Queſtion, I will not take upon me to determine be-

'tween them, but will only make this ſhort
Remark, That from ſuch Time at leaſt as
the Senſe of the Houſe was known upon this
Occaſion, the late Miniſtry cannot be thought
blameable for proceeding in their uſual Me-
thod, when they were ſupported by the Au-
thority and Approbation of Parliament. I
muſt alſo be ſo juſt to him as to own, that he
juſtifies the Payment of every particular Sum
for *Extra* Services by Acts of Parliament, Ad-
dreſſes of the Houſe of Commons, and the
abſolute Neceſſity of paying it for the good of
the Publick. I am no Judge of ſuch Matters;
ſo I ſhall dwell no longer on this Navy Debt.
The Army Debt amounted to little more than
a Million, however the whole Debt came to
above Nine Millions, and *Robert Harley*, Eſq;
Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, not only thought
of a way to provide for them, but in a Man-
ner that ſhou'd redound very much to Advan-
tage of the Publick, which was by eſtabliſhing
a *South-Sea* Company. On the 2d. of *May* he
propos'd his Scheme to the Houſe *for ſatisfying
all Publick and National Debts and Deficiencies*
by allowing the Proprietors 6 *per Cent*, and in-
corporating them into a Company to carry on
the Trade to the *South Sea*: Upon which the
Houſe came to ſeveral Reſolutions, and a Bill
Eſtabliſhing Funds for the Payment of the 6
Cent Intereſt, and the Privileges of the *South
Sea* Company paſs'd both Houſes, to the great
Reputation of the Contriver of this Scheme,
who was ſoon after made Lord-Treaſurer, and
Earl of *Oxford* and *Mortimer*. As People ſeem
to be in a Humour to raiſe Objections against
every thing, ſo this admirable Project met
with Opponents. The *Eaſt-India* Company

tition'd againſt it but the Committee, who was order'd to bring in the Bill, having incerted a Clauſe in their Favour, they gave it no farther Obſtruction. Some ſaid that the Security of 6 *per Cent* Intereſt was Advantage enough of it ſelf, and ſo indeed it has prov'd, the Stock having been almoſt at *Par*. Theſe made ſlight of the Trade to the *South-Sea*, objecting the length of the Voyage, that the *French* had foreſtall'd, and would foreſtall, if not engroſs the Market, and even that King *Philip* wou'd not allow us to make any Settlements or to Trade there to any purpoſe. They added, If he really intended that we ſhou'd be the better for the *South-Sea* Trade, let him lay his Ports open in the *North-Sea*, and we can Trade that Way in a quarter part of the Time that a *South-Sea* Voyage takes up, having *Jamaica* lying at hand to facilitate it.

In the laſt Parliament Sir *Humphry Mackworth* had been ſeverely cenſur'd for *Male Practices* in his Management of the Mine-Adventure, and in this there was a Committee appointed further to inſpect into that Affair, Sir *Humphry* having written and printed *Obſervations on the Bill* relating to it, the Paper was produc d, ſeveral Paragraphs were read, and the Houſe reſolv'd, *That the ſaid Printed Paper was a falſe, malicious, and ſcandalous Libel, highly reflecting on the Honour and Juſtice of this Houſe, Houſe, and the Proceedings thereof*; and a Committee being appointed to inquire who was the Author, Printer, and Publiſher of the ſame, Mr. *Carter* the Chairman of that Committee, made a Report Six Days after, the 18th of *May*, in which Sir *Humphry Mackworth*, a Member, not then in the Houſe, being nam'd, the

Con-

Conſideration of the ſaid Report was put off till the next Day, when Sir *Humphry* being in his Place, own'd and begg'd Pardon for the writing of the Paper. This unfortunate Knight made once a ſhining Figure in the Houſe, particularly when the Bill to *prevent Occaſional Conformity* was firſt ſet a-foot; but in the Two Laſt Parliaments he met with ſuch terrible Mortifications, as were enough to frighten him from ever coming again into St. *Stephen's* Chappel, if his Conſcience is no clearer than his Character.

On the 15th. of the ſame Month, Sir *Peter King* preſented to the Houſe a Bill *to prevent Duelling*. It was order'd to be brought in upon Occaſion of a Duel fought Three Days before, in which Mr. *Thornhill* kill'd Sir *Cholmley Deering*, Knight of the Shire for *Kent*, but it did not paſs.

I have already mention'd Mr. *Harley*'s being made Earl of *Oxford*, and this Hiſtory wou'd be Imperfect, if I ſhou'd not obſerve that on the 17th of *June* the Earl took the uſual Oath in the Courts of *Chancery* and *Exchequer*, as Lord High Treaſurer, attended by the

Duke of *Buckingham*,	Earl of *Mar*,
Duke of *Shrewsbury*,	Earl of *Loudon*,
Duke of *Newcaſtle*,	Earl of *Dartmouth*,
Duke of *Somerſet*,	Earl of *Northampton*,
Duke of *Ormond*,	Earl *Rivers*,
Duke of *Beaufort*,	Earl of *Winchelſea*,
Duke of *Schomberg*,	Earl of *Scarſdale*,
Duke of *Queensbery*,	Earl of *Clarendon*,
Duke of *Hamilton*,	Earl of *Cardigan*,
Earl of *Jerſey*,	Earl of *Rocheſter*,
Earl *Poulet*,	Earl of *Angleſea*,

Earl

Earl of *Yarmouth*, Lord *Butler*,
Earl of *Cholmondeley*, Lord *Hallifax*,
Lord *De la War*, Lord *Guernſey*,
Lord *Guilford*,

One of the greateſt Appearances of Perſons of quality that had been ſeen on ſuch an Occaſi-n, among which, are ſome who cou'd not hand-mly have excus'd themſelves of a Compli-ent which the reſt paid Voluntarily and hearfully. This New Lord Treaſurer having ſtinguiſh'd himſelf ſo much in Both Houſes, e laſt Parliament, what relates to him can-t be thought foreign to my Subject, nor can ch a Liſt of Lords of the higheſt Worth fail do Honour to my Hiſtory. Three Days ter, the Houſe of Commons preſented their *preſentation* relating *to the Impreſt Accounts, the Publick Debts, the Abuſes of the Victualling ice, the bringing over the Palatines, and the Char-of Bewdley*, of all which we have ſo fully cours'd, that we can add nothing to it which u'd not be Impertinent. This *Repreſentation* d not appear'd in Print many Days, but out mes a *Re-repreſentation* which Inſolently preten-d to Anſwer the Legal One in all its Branches, t how the Author ſucceeded let others dge. For my Part I wonder'd at his Impu-nce, and ſhall take Care not to do any ing towards corrupting my Readers Judg-nt, by repeating his Sophiſtry. His Aſ-rance cannot but be as ſhocking to all good gliſh Men as it was to Sir *Henry Aſhurſt* and reſt of the Grand-Jury of *Oxford*, who pre-ted it with other *Nuſances* at the next izes.

Earl

The Two Houſes of Convocation cou'd not agree about their *Repreſentation* as to Religion; the Lower Houſe drew up one full of that Primitive Chriſtian Spirit, which Shines ſo brightly in the Inferior Clergy Yet a very Learned Prelate was pleas'd to ſay of it in the Upper Houſe, 'That one Paragraph of it contain'd 'very grievous Reflections upon Her Majeſty's 'Court of Judicature, that another would 'juſtly give Offence to Her Majeſty by their 'taking on them to find Fault with the long 'Continuance of the War, which they ac-'knowledg'd at the ſame time to be Juſt and 'Neceſſary, and that the States of *Holland* cou'd 'not but take that Paragraph as an unfriendly 'Inſinuation, that intimated Foreign Vices to 'be brought over hither from their Country, 'and accounted as a Means of the viſible en-'creaſe of *Luxury*, *Libertiniſm* and *Profaneneſs*; 'that the Repreſentation ſeem'd to be an In-'vaſion of the Liberty given to the Toleration, *&c.* By which we may percieve that the War, the *Dutch*, and the Diſſenters, were not forgotten in it. The Biſhops having rejected it, drew up a Repreſentation of their own, which the Lower Houſe in their Turn alſo rejected, *not without melancholy Reflections made by theſe Pious Labourers*, ſays the *Examiner*, *to ſee their Godly Endeavours baffl d*, &c. Theſe were the chief Tranſactions which happen'd in the firſt Seſſion of the laſt Parliament, that was prorogu'd on the 12th of *June* 1711. Her Majeſty making a moſt Gracious Speech to them, which I do not incert for the Reaſons before given. If we ſhould go about to particularize the great Things done by them in Six or Seven Months, we muſt repeat what has been already

already ſaid; every Day producing ſomething or other that was extraordinary. The redreſſing ſo many publick Grievances, the rewarding of ſome with Praiſes, the correcting others with Cenſure, and all done with ſo much Equality, cou'd not but gain them the Applauſe of all thoſe they repreſented. I ſhou'd here Sum up the moſt Shining Actions of this Houſe, and nothing cou'd be a more agreeable Task, but finding it already done to my Hand by a Perſon who cou'd not abuſe his Subject, as dull and as ignorant as he is otherwiſe, I ſhall borrow from him a ſhort Extract of them:

As the repealing the Credit of the Nation.
The giving 100000 *l.* to the Inhabitants of *Nevis* and *St. Chriſtophers.*
The rejecting the Naturalization *as a Remedy againſt the* Palatines Bill, as he phraſes it.
The Qualification Bill, which he ſays will keep the Money'd Men out of Parliament.
The Votes about the Thirty Five Millions, which he aſſures us *were never accounted for.*
The *South-Sea* Company Act.
That to Build Fifty Churches.
The Bill againſt Gaming, *&c.*

All which are worthy a much better Panegirick than he or I can give them, we ſhall conclude this Seſſion in the Words of the *Examiner*, relating to the Clergy, but applicable to us alſo of the Laity, *We may very well remember when every Seſſion of Parliament was like a Cloud hanging over their Heads, and if it happen'd to paſs without burſting into ſome Storm upon the Church, we thank'd God, and thought it an happy Eſcape till the*

the next Meeting, upon which we resum'd our secret Apprehensions, tho' we were not allow'd to believe any Danger.

Having hinted some Passages relating to the Committee of Elections, I shall at the End of this Session give a List of those Members that were Voted to be unduly Elected, and of those that were receiv'd in their Places, by which it will appear how little regard was had to Party in the Determinations of this Parliament.

Members Unduly Elected.	*Members receiv'd in their Places.*
Paul Methwen, Esq;	Sir *Francis Child*, Knt.
Josiah Diston, Esq;	*Thomas Web*, Esq;
Bewdley.	
Anthony Lechmere, Esq;	*Salway Winnington*, Esq;
Calne.	
George Ducket, Esq;	*James Johnston*, Esq;
Edward Baynton, Esq;	*William Hedges*, Esq;
East-Retford.	
Thomas White, Esq;	*Willoughby Hickman*, Esq;
Thomas Westby, Esq;	*Bryan Cook*, Esq;
Grantham.	
Lord Marq. of *Granby*.	Sir *John Thorold Bar.*
Rutland.	
Hon. *John. Novel*, Esq;	*Richard Halford*, Esq;

Staffor

Stafford Town.

Walter Chetwind, Eſq. *Henry Vernon, Jun.*

Hyeth.

Ld. Viſc. *Shanon*, *John Boteler*, Eſq;
Hon. *John Fane*, Eſq. *William Berners*, Eſq;

Brackley.

Hon. *Cha. Egerton*, Eſq. *John Burgh*, Eſq.

Colcheſter.

Sir Tho. *Webſter*, Bart. *William Gore*, Eſq;

Guilford.

Robert Wroth, Eſq. *Morgan Randyll*, Eſq.

Taviſtock.

Henry Manaton, Eſq. *James Bulteel*, Eſq.

Portſmouth.

Sir *Charles Wager*, Kt. Sir *James Wiſheart*, Kt.
Sir *John Jennings*, Kt. Sir *William Gifford*, Kt.

Aberdeen.

James Scot, Eſq. *Willm. Levingſtone*, Eſq.

Kinroſs.

Mungo Graham, Eſq. Sir *John Malcolm*, Bart.

Dumfiſe.

William Greirſon, Eſq. *James Murray*, Eſq.

Honiton.

Sir *Walter Young*, Bart. *James Shepherd*, Eſq.

Stey-

Steyning.

William Wallis, Eſq. — None to be Elected
James St. Amand, Eſq. — during this Seſſion.

Shire of Wigtown.

Patrick Vaus, Eſq. — Hon. *John Stuart*, Eſq.

Chippenham.

Joſeph Aſh, Eſq. — *Fran. Popham, Jun.* Eſq.

Aſhburton.

Roger Tuckfield, Eſq. — *Richard Lloyd*, Eſq.
Richard Requel, Eſq. — *George Courtney*, Eſq.

Wilton.

John London, Eſq. — *P. Bathurſt*, Eſq.

Weymouth.

William Betts, Eſq. — Sir *Thomas Hardy*, Kt.
James Littleton, Eſq. — *William Hervey*, Eſq.

I am not to be taught at above Forty what's the Duty of every good Subject to his Sovereign, nor alſo what is Liberty; but as Diſcretion will not at certain Junctures ſuffer one to make a full Uſe of that Liberty, ſo one cannot then pay too much Deference to the Publick Council. The *Examtner* in one of his Papers inſinuated, that the *Speeches* from the Throne were generally the Work of ſome Reigning Miniſter and Favourite, who if he runs away with all the Glory when they are Popular, ought ſurely to be accountable for all the In-

con-

Conveniences when they are otherwiſe. I don't know how to expreſs my ſelf more intelligibly, and only give ſome Hints to be improv'd by the Reader's Imagination. I have been inform'd that King *William*, than whom never Prince ſpoke better to his People, was wont to make his *Speeches* himſelf, to write them firſt in *French*, to ſhew 'em then to his Counſel, who having conſulted about them, and corrected what they thought fit, which ſeldom was very much, to order 'em to be *tranſlated* into *Engliſh*. After which he himſelf reviſ'd the *Tranſlation*, and alter'd it as he alſo thought fit, which gave 'em the leaſt Hand. I have ſeen one of thoſe Original *French* Speeches, it was that ſpoken at the Opening of the Parliament the 19th of *October* 1689. of which I ſhall repeat Two Paragraphs only, to ſhew how aptly his Majeſty expreſs'd the nobleſt *Engliſh* Sentiments, in a Language which we wou'd hardly think was capable of ſuch Expreſſions. The Nation that ſpeak it being ſtrangers to ſuch Sentiments.

' Je compte pour Un des plus Grands Malheurs qui pût m'arriver, d avoir ete contraint en commencement de mon Regne de vous demander de ſi grands Subſides. Cependant il me reſte la Satisfaction de ne les avoir demandez que pour faire un Guerre dans laquelle je ne ſuis entre que par vos Conſeils & ſous les Aſſurances qui vous m' avez donnes que vous en y aideriez; auſſi je ne doute point que Dieu ne beniſie une Interprize dans laquelle je ne me ſuis engage par aucun motif d' Ambition, mais uniquement par la Neceſſite d'opoſer aux deſſeins viſibles

Steyning.

William Wallis, Esq. None to be Elected
James St. Amand, Esq. during this Session.

Shire of Wigtown.

Patrick Vaus, Esq. Hon. *John Stuart*, Esq.

Chippenham.

Joseph Ash, Esq. *Fran. Popham*, *Jun.* Esq.

Ashburton.

Roger Tuckfield, Esq. *Richard Lloyd*, Esq.
Richard Requel, Esq. *George Courtney*, Esq.

Wilton.

John London, Esq. *P. Bathurst*, Esq.

Weymouth.

William Betts, Esq. Sir *Thomas Hardy*, Kt.
James Littleton, Esq. *William Hervey*, Esq.

I am not to be taught at above Forty what's the Duty of every good Subject to his Sovereign, nor also what is Liberty; but as Discretion will not at certain Junctures suffer one to make a full Use of that Liberty, so one cannot then pay too much Deference to the Publick Council. The *Examtner* in one of his Papers insinuated, that the *Speeches* from the Throne were generally the Work of some Reigning Minister and Favourite, who if he runs away with all the Glory when they are Popular, ought surely to be accountable for all the In-

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Conveniences when they are otherwiſe. I don't know how to expreſs my ſelf more intelligibly, and only give ſome Hints to be improv'd by the Reader's Imagination. I have been inform'd that King *William*, than whom never Prince ſpoke better to his People, was wont to make his *Speeches* himſelf, to write them firſt in *French*, to ſhew 'em then to his Counſel, who having conſulted about them, and corrected what they thought fit, which ſeldom was very much, to order 'em to be *tranſlated* into *Engliſh*. After which he himſelf reviſ'd the *Tranſlation*, and alter'd it as he alſo thought fit, which gave 'em the leaſt Hand. I have ſeen one of thoſe Original *French* Speeches, it was that ſpoken at the Opening of the Parliament the 19th of *October* 1689. of which I ſhall repeat Two Paragraphs only, to ſhew how aptly his Majeſty expreſs'd the noteſt *Engliſh* Sentiments, in a Language which we wou'd hardly think was capable of ſuch Expreſſions. The Nation that ſpeak it being Strangers to ſuch Sentiments.

' Je compte pour Un des plus Grands Malheurs qui pût m'arriver, d avoir ete contraint en commencement de mon Regne de vous demander de ſi grands Subſides. Cependant il me reſte la Satisfaction de ne les avoir demandez que pour faire un Guerre dans laquelle je ne ſuis entre que par vos Conſeils & ſous les Aſſurances qui vous m' avez donnes que vous en y aideriez; auſſi je ne doute point que Dieu ne beniſie une Entrerize dans laquelle je ne me ſuis engage par aucun motif d' Ambition, mais uniquement par la Neceſſite d'oposer aux deſſeins viſibles

'ſibles de ceux qui ne cherchoient que la 'deſtruction de notre Religion & de nos 'Droits.

'On n'ignore pas, combien je me ſuis expoſé 'pour deliverer cette Nation des dangers, qui 'menacoient non ſeulement vos Libertes mais 'toute la Religion Proteſtante en General, de 'la quelle L'Egliſe Anglicane eſt un de plus 'Grands Apuys, & pour la defenſe de laquelle, 'je ſuis encore pret de hazarder ma Vie.' With what Satisfaction muſt all good *Engliſh* Men hear his Majeſty tell them, *'Twas one of the greateſt Misfortunes of his Life, to be oblig'd in the beginning of his Reign to ask ſuch large Subſidies of them, tho' for a War into which he enter'd by their Advice only, not out of Ambition but Neceſſity to oppoſe the Open Deſigns of thoſe that aim'd at the Deſtruction of our Religion and Rights.* How tranſporting muſt it be to them to hear *their Liberties aſſerted from the Throne, the Proteſtant Religion defended*, and his Majeſty declaring *he would Sacrifice his Life for the greateſt Bulwark of it, the Church of* England. I have ſeen the Alterations made to this Speech in *French*, which were very few, the greateſt being that of *Le Principal* upon *de la Religion Proteſtante*, inſtead of which 'twas put *Un de plus grands Apuys*. This Digreſſion is intended, to ſhew that King *William* was not ſo much aſſiſted by his Miniſters as the *Examiner* wou'd make us believe all Princes are, and how agreeable His Majeſty's Sentiments were always to thoſe of his People? How little Art was us'd by that Court? How Plain, how Simple their Language, and at the ſame time how Delicate? How Conſtant their Principles, and how Popular their Practices.

I have finiſh'd the Firſt Seſſion of this Laſt Parliament, and am now come to the Second, which was as Glorious every whit as the Firſt, and as much to its Immortal Fame: It open'd on *Friday* the 7th of *December*, 1711. I ſhall not inſert Her Majeſty's Speech, for the Reaſons already hinted; but only obſerve, that She was Graciouſly pleas'd among other things, to acquaint them that *Notwithſtanding the Arts of thoſe who delight in War, both Place and Time were appointed for Opening the Treaty of a General Peace.* That Her Majeſty *took upon Her the Intereſt of the States General as inſeparable from Her Own*; That *Her Chief Concern was for the Proteſtant Religion and Succeſſion*, That She *wou'd do her utmoſt to procure every one of the Allies all Satisfaction.* Her Majeſty is pleas'd to add, *That She aſſures Her Self no True Proteſtant or Good Subject will envy* Britain *or Her the Glory and Satisfaction of ending this Long and Chargable War, by a Juſt and Honourable Peace for us and all our Allies.* The whole of this Excellent Speech is equally Gracious to all Her Majeſty's Subjects and Allies, and the Lord *Ferrers* making a Motion for an Addreſs of Thanks, the Earl of *Nottingham* propos'd a Clauſe to be inſerted in it, to repreſent to Her Majeſty as the Humble Opinion and Advice of the Houſe, *that no Peace could be Safe or Honourable to* Great Britain *or* Europe, *if* Spain *or the* Weſt Indies *were given to any Branch of the Houſe of* Bourbon. His Lordſhip afterwards enlarg'd upon the Inſufficiency of the Preliminaries ſign'd by Monſieur *Meſnager*, which is the more to be wonder'd at, for that in Truth thoſe very Preliminaries were not ſo Inſufficient but that we have ſeen a *Safe* and *Honourable* Peace founded upon them. The Earl

among other things ſaid, *He had as much Reaſon to wiſh for a Peace as any one Preſent, his Eſtate conſiſting altogether in Land, and being charg'd with Fourteen Children, but he had rather Sacrifice all his Income towards the Continuation of the War than have the ſecure Poſſeſſion of it endanger'd by an Ill Peace.* To which he added, *That he wou'd content himſelf with Two Hundred Pounds* per Ann. *till a Safe and Honourable Peace cou'd be obtain'd, which afterwards might preſerve his Eſtate and Children.* Abundance of People wonder'd at his Lordſhip's inſiſting upon having this Clauſe inſerted in the Addreſs, it being directly oppoſite to the before mention'd Preliminaries, which almoſt every Body believ'd to be Genuine, tho' Care was taken to have it thought oth rwiſe: I muſt confeſs I did not think what the Earl of *Nottingham* ſaid was ſo ſtrange, becauſe being a little acquainted with Hiſtory, and having a pretty good Memory, I had Read and Remembred Addreſſes to Her Majeſty of the very ſame Tendency in former Parliaments, and there ſeem'd to be ſome Engagements upon us to ſee the *Spaniſh* Monarchy reſtor'd to the Houſe of *Auſtria*. By the firſt Grand Alliance, Dated the 9th of *December* 1689. this is ſtipulated; as alſo by the ſecond, Dated the 7th of *December* 1701. Theſe Engagements are confirm'd by the Treaty with *Portugal*, and by the Sixth Article of the Treaty with *Savoy* in 1703. And almoſt every Year, both Houſes had the Pleaſure to hear from the Throne that the reſtoring the *Spaniſh* Monarchy to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, was the Principal Inducement to the War. I cou'd mention ſeveral moſt Gracious Speeches, and ſeveral moſt Loyal Addreſſes, all to this Purpoſe; but I ſhall content

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my ſelf with this One Reſolution of Parliament, *That no Peace could be Safe while any Part of the* Spaniſh *Monarchy remain'd in the Houſe of* Bourbon. Is not this the very Clauſe my Lord *Nottingham* wou'd have inſerted, and yet People made ſuch a Wonderment at it? Is his Lordſhip to be blam'd for being of the ſame Opinion with ſo many Parliaments, *&c* and with that one in particular which came to that Reſolution; I muſt own, I cannot think there was any harm in it. and therefore I ſhall not condemn it as I find others have done. His Lordſhip was oppos'd by the Earls of *Rocheſter* P——t, &c. Who to uſe my Author's Phraſe, particularly diſtinguiſh'd themſelves againſt it, 'Giving it 'for their Reaſons, that upon the Demiſe of the 'late Emperor *Joſeph* and the Choice of his 'Brother *Charles* III. of *Spain*, to the Poſſeſſion 'of the Imperial Diadem, the Project requir'd 'ſome Neceſſary Alterations, and that the War 'was begun to the Intent the Ballance of *Europe* 'might be ſettled, that neither the *Auſtrian* 'nor the *Bourbon* Family might be Exorbitant 'in Power but that all the Confederates might 'find their Accompts in it, ſince all they had 'been fighting for wou'd be as much endan-'ger'd by ſuch Acquiſitions in Favour of the 'former, as if they had actually been in the 'Hands of the latter, and the Concluſion of 'ſuch a Peace wou'd but leave them in the 'ſame Condition which the War found them.' About this Time, the Author of the *Review*, a Perſon of Exquiſite Senſe, Probity and Experience. eſpecially in Politicks, and a moſt Admiral Hiſtorian, gave the World a Liſt of all the Dominions that wou'd belong to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, if they were in Poſſeſſion of the

Spaniſh Monarchy, for beſides *Spain*, the *Indies* and the Empire he reckon'd up,

The Kingdom of *Jeruſalem*,
The Kingdom of *Sicily*,
The Kingdom of *Sardinia*,
The Kingdom of *Croatia*,
The Kingdom of *Carinthia*.

And ſeveral other Kingdoms, of which he made a Catalogue, as long as that of his Library, yet this was ſo far from convincing any one, that I find an Author pretending to Confute him, and even the Objections that might be rais'd from what he ſaid againſt the Clauſe. I ſhall not repeat his Arguments, finding that Matter fully diſcuſs'd, in a Treatiſe, Entitl'd, *The Hiſtory of the Treaty of Utrecht*, but only mention a Paſſage or Two, to ſhew how plauſible ſome Men can make the moſt Pernicious Things appear, and what an Advantage this Writer's Wit has over the *Review*'s Hiſtory.' 'The Power of the Houſe 'of *Auſtria*, *ſays he*, has declin'd ever ſince 'the Reign of *Philip* II. and now at laſt we are 'grown afraid of it. The Power of *France* has 'been encreaſing all the while, and had almoſt 'over-thrown the reſt of *Europe*; yet now we 'begin to think it Harmleſs, and are willing 'to truſt it with the Riches of both Worlds. 'If the Emperor were poſſeſs'd to Morrow of '*Spain*, it wou'd be impoſſible for him to keep 'it, or to maintain its Communication be-'tween that Kingdom and *Germany*, without 'the uſe of our Ships, and when the Domi-'nions of the *French* were leſs than at this 'time, they were able to wreſt the *Netherlands* from

'from the Houſe of *Auſtria*, as was found by 'fatal Experience. But if that Houſe cou'd 'not keep its Poſſeſſion in *Europe* or *America*, 'when it was a much greater Power, what 'have we to fear from it in the preſent Cir-'cumſtances. And what have we not to fear 'from *France*, which ſtill maintains as obſti-'nate a War againſt almoſt all the reſt of *Eu-'rope*. In ſhort, if *Spain* be given to the Duke 'of *Anjou*, the whole Affairs and Commerce 'of that Monarchy will be manag'd by *France*. 'If it is return'd to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, the 'Trade muſt be chiefly carry'd on by Sea with '*England* and *Holland*, except that little that 'may be had with *Portugal*, ſince the Empe-'ror has not a Sea-Port or a Ship in the World, 'he muſt for ever be obliged to thoſe that 'have. In the firſt Caſe, all the Gold and Sil-'ver of the *Indies* will be carry'd into *France*. 'In the ſecond, we ſhall at leaſt have the 'Trade of *Old Spain* with new and great Ad-'vantages, and our Ships will be at leaſt the 'Convoys of all the Treaſure of *America*. Words, meer Words, how will the *French* have thoſe Treaſures to carry into their own Coun-try, when by the Peace they are not to Trade there any more than we? If they can carry 'em into *France*, we may carry 'em into *England*, ſo we are quits on that Account. This Debate continuing, the Lord *Nottingham* ſpoke farther to this purpoſe, *That how juſtly ſoever he had been traduc'd for changing his Opinion, he ſhould always remain fix'd in his Sentiments, that nothing cou'd eſtabliſh or ſecure the Hopes of* Chriſtendom, *but the Recognition and Settlement of his Imperial Ma-jeſty, there was no ground to expect any Encroach-ments upon their Liberties, from the gentle Reign of*

a Prince descended from the House of Austria, *but from the* Bourbon *Line, whose Princes were of an Active, Enterprizing Genius, and to whom it was Hereditary for the Increase of their Glory, and the Satisfaction of their Ambition, to aim at bringing other States under their Obedience.* Indeed, when one looks over the Histories and Maps of *France*, one has a lively Image of their Enterprizing Genius, and of their Encroachments: Read the Accounts of their *Chambers of Re-union*, and see what vast Tracts of Land they ravish'd from their Neighbours, upon Pretensions of old antiquated Claims, that wou'd have been a Jest in any other Courts of Judicature, but where the *French* were their own Judges. See their *Pais Conquis* in their Maps, and you'll find them extended a third Part in one Reign. This is true, but then we must consider again, that the Duke of *Marlborough* had reduc'd her to her old Limits, and in a Campaign or Two might perhaps have made nothing of her, and then what Ballance wou'd there have been for the House of *Austria*, with Two or Three Empires, and so many Kingdoms, from one end of the Earth to the other. The Lord *G——y* endeavour'd to put off and elude the Motion for the Clause, saying, *they ought to delay this Affair when they came to examine the State of the Nation*, in which he was seconded by the Lord *V——————*, and Two other Lords. The Earl of *Wharton* spoke for the Clause and against Monsieur *Mesnager*'s Preliminaries, and the Lord *Somers* said, *the matter requir'd Dispatch, and ought not to be deferr'd to another Time, since that Day perhaps would be decisive of the Fate of* Europe. The Earl of *Angleſea* speaking on the other Side told the House, *That a Peace had in*

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ll likelihood been concluded after the Battle of Ra-
nillies, *had it not been obſtructed by a great Man*
hoſe Intereſt lay in prolonging the War. There
ever was a Time when Men were ſo conſtant
o themſelves, as not to afford an Inſtance of
change of Opinion and Councils. It was not
ong ſince I read a Paper call'd, *The Senſe of the*
Nation with reſpect to the Duke of Marlborough,
e Lord Godolphin, *and the late Miniſters*, which
he Publiſher collected from the Addreſſes of
oroughs, Counties, and even of Parliaments.
will not repeat too much of them, the Sub-
ct appearing a little Foreign to the *Hiſtory*
nd Defence of the laſt Parliament. But we can-
ot help digreſſing ſo far as to inſert a Para-
raph or Two of the Addreſs ſent up from
owey in *Cornwall*, and preſented by *George Gran-*
ille, Eſq; a little after the Duke of *Marlbo-*
ugh had beaten the *French* at *Blenheim.* They
y, *The General who now leads your Armies to*
ictory, who has not only retriev'd the Reputation of
e Engliſh *Arms, but rais'd it to a degree of*
lory greater than ever, has his Veins full of the
lood of our Countrymen, and particularly deſcends
om that Name which firſt humbled that Pride of
e Spaniard, *as he has given the firſt Curb to the*
onndleſs Ambition of France. *Nor do we eſteem*
a leſs Happineſs, that the ſame Providence has fur-
ſh'd our Majeſty with a Perſon from among us to be
truſted with the Management of your Revenues,
hoſe Frugal and Faithful Adminiſtration has appear'd
be ſuch both in that high Station, and in your
uncils, that your People might almoſt believe them-
ves in full Peace at Home, were it not for the
me of your Victories Abroad.

Now when Generals and Miniſters have done
ch Services, and deſerv'd ſuch Applauſe, it

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is impoſſible for them not to be ſenſibly touch'd with ſo heavy a Charge as the continuing War for their own Paltry Intereſts, and if his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* was a little mov'd on that Occaſion, one may very well excuſe it in a Temper the beſt Govern'd of any Man's. His Grace making a low Bow to the Place where her Majeſty was ſitting to hear the Debate, ſpoke to this purpoſe, 'that he 'referr'd himſelf to the Queen, whether he 'had not conſtantly, while he was Plenipoten-'tiary, given her Majeſty and her Council an 'Account of all the Propoſitions that had been 'made, and had not deſir'd Inſtructions for 'his Conduct on that Subject; that he cou'd 'declare with a good Conſcience, in the Pre-'ſence of her Majeſty, and that Illuſtrious 'Aſſembly, and of God himſelf, who was In-'finitely above all the Powers of the Earth 'and before whom by the ordinary Courſe of 'Nature, he muſt ſoon appear to render an 'Account of his Actions; that he ever was de-'ſirous of a Safe, Honourable, and Laſting 'Peace, and that he was alſo not only very far 'from any Deſign of *Prolonging the War for his 'own private Advantage*, as ſeveral Libels and 'Diſcourſes had moſt falſly inſinuated; that 'his great Age, and the many Fatigues of 'War, made him ardently wiſh for the Power 'to enjoy a quiet Repoſe, in order for him to 'think of Eternity. As for other Matters, 'he had not the leaſt Motive on any Account 'whatſoever, to deſire the Continuance of the 'War for his particular Intereſt, ſince his Ser-'vices had been ſo generouſly rewarded, both 'by her Majeſty and the Parliament, but that 'he thought himſelf oblig'd to ſuch an Ac-

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knowledgement to her Majeſty and his Country; that he was *always ready to ſerve them*, whenever his Duty ſhould require, and to obtain an Honourable and a Laſting Peace, yet that he could by no means give into the Meaſures that had been taken to enter into a Negotiation of Peace with *France*, upon the Foot of ſome Pretended Preliminaries that were then handed about, ſince his Opinion was the ſame with moſt of the Allies, that the leaving *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies* to the Houſe of *Bourbon*, wou'd be the entire Ruin of *Europe*, which he had with all Fidelity declar'd to her Majeſty, when he had the Honour to wait on her a little after his Arrival from *Holland*.

'Twas not poſſible but ſuch a Speech from the eneral who had done ſuch Numerous and Imortant Services, muſt have an Effect on the inds of the Hearers, and the Previous Queion being put, Whether the Queſtion ſhou'd carry'd upon the Clauſes in the Debate, it nt in the Affirmative by one ſingle Vote on-, and the main Queſtion being afterwards t, it was alſo carry'd in the Affirmative, *'s* 6*u*, Voices *No's* 55, The News of the rying of this Clauſe was receiv'd with great by ſuch as were for driving the Duke of *jou* out of *Spain*. Thoſe who were for an mediate Peace with *France*, were a little rtify'd at it, and hop'd the Clauſe wou d be own out by the Whole Houſe, but the Maity for it were encreas d from Six to Twenty o Voices, and it was incerted in the Adeſs which the Lords preſented to her Maje- the 11th of *December*, wherein they thank'd Queen *for expreſſing ſo particular a Regard for*

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the Intereſt of the States-General, as Inſeparable *from her own*, and for her gracious Aſſurances, that the Security of the Proteſtant Succeſſion was her chief Concern. Their Lordſhips then gave her Majeſty *their moſt humble and hearty Thanks for that ſhe is pleas'd to ſhew ſo juſt a Reſolution to procure a Satisfaction for all the Allies, being by Treaties intitl'd to have their ſeveral Intereſts ſecur'd at the Peace, and to unite them in the ſtricteſt Engagements, in order to render the Peace Secure and Laſting*, &c. As to the Clauſe relating to the reſtoring *Spain* to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, her Majeſty was graciouſly pleas'd to anſwer thus:

I *Should be very ſorry any one could think I would not do my utmoſt to recover* Spain *and the* Weſt-Indies *from the Houſe of* Bourbon.

Several Lords enter'd their Proteſt againſt the Addreſs, there being no Preſident for inſerting a Clauſe of Advice, they looking upon it as an Invaſion of the Prerogative.

In the laſt Aſſembly of the Three Eſtates which was held in *France* in the Regency of *Mary de Medicis*, the Aſſembly was ſo far from thinking it any Invaſion of the Prerogative to give Advice, that they not only gave it in their *Cahiers*, or Addreſſes concerning Privy-Councellors, but demanded, that when their Addreſſes were taken into Conſideration, ſuch a Number of themſelves ſhould be admitted to Council, and to vote in the Determination relating to them, as may be ſeen in *Vaſſor's* Hiſtory of *Lewis* XIII. How far the *French* Liberties excee the *Engliſh*, I ſhall not enquire at this Time, only obſerve, that if they hold any

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retence to ſuch Privileges, and that the Lords ho were for the Clauſe of Advice, acted irre-ularly and without Preſident, the *French*, as uch Slaves as they have been ſince, were Hundred Years ago freer than the *Engliſh* ere.

In the Houſe of Commons there roſe a De-ate of the ſame Nature, a Clauſe being offer'd y Mr. *Walpole* to the Addreſs of Thanks, ov'd by *Henry St. John*, Eſq; one of the Se-retraies of State, who alſo anſwer'd Mr. *Wal-ole's* Arguments for the Incerting his Clauſe, rging the different Situation of Affairs from what it was in the Emperor *Joſeph's* Time, and the great Acceſs of Power that was gain'd to the Houſe of *Auſtria* by the Choice of King *Charles* III. to be his Succeſſor. He laid before them the Buſineſs of a long and expenſive War, how burthenſome it had already been to the People, and to what a length of Time theſe Oppreſſions were like to continue, were they not to have the Bleſ-ſings of Peace, till *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies* ſhould be wreſted from the Houſe of *Bourbon*, ſince if it was not in the Power of the Con-federates to ſubdue the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, even when the Capital of thoſe Dominions was twice in their Hands, it would be much more difficult, if not altogether impoſſible, when the *Spaniards* had reſum'd their anci-ent Courage, gain'd very conſiderable Ad-vantages over them, and had driven them back to the Place where they took their firſt Footing in *Catalonia*. I muſt confeſs I lie nder a very great Temptation to ſay omething in this Place with Reſpect to the Neceſſity

Neceſſity of making a Peace from our ill Succeſs in the War, but I am Conſcious of my own Inſufficiency in a Debate of this Nature, and I ſhall therefore leave it to thoſe to whom it naturally belong'd. To this Mr. *Lechmere* reply'd with ſome warmth, *That our not being poſſeſs'd of thoſe Advantages in* Spain *as formerly, did not make the Reduction of that Monarchy leſs neceſſary, and that whatſoever Need the People of* England *were of a Peace, it was to be preſum'd that thoſe of* France *and* Spain *were in no leſs want of it; that the Caſualties of War were Uncertain ſo it was that ſome time Fortune declar'd on this Side and ſome times on that, but if the Succeſs was to be allow'd for an Argument on the Side of the* Spaniards, *it ought to be granted for ſuch on ours, from the vaſt Tracts of Land we had recover'd from the Common Enemy, the many Battles and Important Towns we had gain'd from them, and the Probability there was of their complying with almoſt any Terms that ſhou'd be offer'd them after One or Two Campaigns more, wherefore he cou'd not but offer it as his Opinion to the Houſe, that the Clauſe ought to be inſerted, which he cou'd not think wou'd be oppos'd by any Miniſters, but ſuch as were under an Abſolute Neceſſity of a Peace.* I am oblig'd ſome times to make uſe of Memoirs Collected by very Dirty Hands, and ſome of the Filth ſtill appear. The Debate of this Subject grew Hot, *ſays one of my Authors*, when it was cool'd by Mr. *Hampden*, who very pleaſantly told them, *That he did not much wonder at the great Struggle of ſome Members for the Queſtion, it being their laſt Stake, and that he pity'd them on Account of the many late Misfortunes that attended them. In the firſt Place they loſt the People, then the Miniſtry, then the Parliament, and laſtly they loſt their Three Grand Confederates, the Pope,*

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*e Devil and the Pretender; and if they did not car-
the Queſtion they wou'd loſe the War, which was,
d had been ſo Beneficial to them. As for the Mo-
y they got by it, no Body wou'd take it, but for
eir Places, he hop'd in a ſhort time they ſhou'd have
fair Scramble for them.* It amazes me to ſee
e Impudence of ſome Profligate Scriblers,
ho dare put ſuch Stuff into the Mouth of a
lember of Parliament, for that all this Ribal-
y and Nonſenſe is the Writers own I can-
ot at all queſtion; there is not a Gentleman
England capable of ſo much *Buffoonery* in
e Preſence of ſo awful an Aſſembly. 'Twas
onderful pleaſant indeed, was it not, to
mble the People, the Miniſtry, and the
rury-Lane Puppets together: 'Tis what the
riter alludes to in his Devil, the Pope and
s Pretender, and extreamly like a Senator and
Politician, to brag that they ſhou'd have a
ramble for Places. Here's Pleaſantry with a
itneſs. The War on which the Welfare of
ngland and the Liberty of all *Europe* depended,
made a Jeſt of as much the Man ought to be
all good *Engliſhmen* for uſing ſuch Incoheren-
es. Some Men have but Two ways to carry
eir Point, and that is by Voting down or
nocking down all that oppoſe them; when
ey affect to be Witty, I think of nothing but
e *Aſs* of the *Fable* and the *Lap-Dog*, they
e ſo Awkard and Clumſy. Mr. *Hampden*,
r. *Poultney* and ſeveral others ſpoke for in-
rting the Clauſe, as did Mr. *Ev—ld*, in oppo-
ion to it; Nay, an ingenious Author ſays it
as done *with great Strength of Reaſon and Temper
Mind*, and that inſtead of inſiſting on the
azards or Charges of the War, which I doubt
ople were not ſo afraid of as was repreſented;

this

this Worthy Patriot came to the Point, making it *appear that Peace and War were the Undoubted Prerogative of the Crown, and that to interfere with their Declarative Opinions concerning either the one or the other, was invasive of that Prerogative*; what Advantage has an Argument that Supports the Prerogative above any that interfere with it; I do not mean the Advantage to the Person that Argues, but the Cause he maintains. I must however own, and that without Vanity, that being not unacquainted with the History of *England*, I have met with abundance of Instances where the Parliament have interfer'd in Affairs of Peace and War, and particulary King *William*, in his Speech before mention'd, declares that it was only at the Instance of the Parliament that he enter'd into the War with *France*; neither does Parliament's offering their Advice encroach upon the Prerogative, for the Crown has the Affirmative and Negative in its own Possession, and may either accept or reject it as it pleases: This is our undoubted Right, and when we talk of infringing by Counsels or Opinions, I confess I do not understand them, for surely the House of Lords by inserting the Clause did not pretend to determine any thing. 'My Author 'proceeds, and amongst other Passages, wherein 'Mr. Secretary *St. John* discover'd a great 'Firmness and Presence of Mind; he told the 'House that the *Hollanders* had approv'd of the 'Negotiation, and had consented to the Con-'gress on that Head.' I am so unequal to Debates of this high Nature, that I dare not pretend to report them; and therefore I must beg leave to make use of the words of the same Excellent Person in his Collection. 'Where-

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upon, *ſays he*, Sir *Peter King* ſaid, that as Mr. Secretary had told them one part of the Matter, he would much oblige the Houſe by informing them, upon what Conditions the the *Dutch* had conſented to theſe Conferences, and made it his Endeavours to ſhew that the above mention'd Preliminary Articles were Amuſing, Captious and Inſidious.' I wonder Sir *Peter K—g* ſhou'd deſire to know upon *what Conditions the* Dutch *had conſented to theſe Conferences*, upon what other Conditions cou'd it be, but the Advantages that they hop'd to draw from a Negotiation that was ſo extreamly well founded? Beſides their Readineſs to enter into it was a ſufficient Argument to prove that they were well ſatisfy'd with the Negotiation and the Conditions. 'The Writer I make uſe of goes on, 'To which Mr. *St. John* gave in for Reply, That they could not be ſaid to be *Preliminaries* but *Propoſals* offer'd by *France*, whereuponSir *Peter King* ask'd the Difference between *Preliminaries* and *Propoſals* agreed and ſign'd to, and Great Mr. *St. John* anſwer'd him, who did it effectually, by teling him that what had not the conſent of both Parties, and was only ſign'd by one, could not in any Language of the World be call'd Preliminaries. *He adds*, and was *briskly* back'd by another Member, who ſaid that thoſe at *Gertruydenburgh* were Preliminaries with a Witneſs, for they had Signs Manual to be produc'd upon occaſion.' The leſs that's ſaid of the *Gertruydenburgh* Treaty the better, when one calls to Mind, how unmannerly the *French* Ambaſſadors were us'd there by the *Dutch*, whoſe Carriage was ſo provoking

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to the Author of the *Conduct of the Allies*, one has ſcarce Patience to think of it. The Negotiations, 'tis true, as well as thoſe at the *Hague*, did look pretty promiſing, but 'tis plain, King *Philip* no more intended to quit *Spain* than King *Lewis* does to quit *Strasburg*, and nothing Solid can be built upon thoſe Preliminaries. The ſame Writer proceeds, 'However Sir *Peter King* continu'd his Diſcourſe, and ſaid that 'He 'made no Doubt that what Mr. Secretary 'call'd Propoſals were agreed to by the M——y 'here, tho they had not been approv'd by any 'of the Allies, and that it was only out of 'pure Complaiſance that the *Hollander* had con-'ſented to a Congreſs' There was a Letter publiſh'd ſome time after, pretended to be written by the States General, wherein there were ſuch Hints, but it was not look'd upon to be genuine, and the Diſpoſition of the *Dutch* was too well known for us to ſuppoſe they wou'd do any thing out of Complaiſance. My Author ends this Debate thus, 'But Mr *Ellis* 'very pertinently broke off the Diſpute, by 'ſaying among other things, That the Houſe 'of Commons ought to refer it to Her Majeſty, 'and do nothing that ſhould interfere with 'the Queen's Prerogative of making Peace and 'War, but that the Miniſters ought to take 'Care of what they did, and not think they 'could Shelter themſelves, in caſe they made 'an ill Peace.' In ſo Happy a Conſtitution as ours, it is impoſſible for Miniſters to be Safe under the Charge of an *Ill* Peace, there will certainly be no Shelter for them; and they being accountable at all times for it, one cou'd not well doubt but the *Peace* wou'd be *good*, as

as it has happen'd. The Queſtion being put, the Clauſe was rejected by a Majority of 232 Voices againſt 106. I do not Inſert the Addreſs nor the Anſwer to it, they are both to be had in ſo many Places; Ionly obſerve, that the Commons aſſur'd Her Majeſty they wou'd uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to *diſappoint the Arts and Deſigns of thoſe, who for Private Views may delight in War, and that no Amuſements nor Attempts whatſoever can alter their firm and ſtedfaſt Reſolutions of ſupporting the beſt of Sovereigns in carrying on ſo* Juſt a War, till a Safe, and they add, LASTING and HONOURABLE *Peace may be procur'd for Her Majeſty and Her Allies.* I cannot help expreſſing, that there are certain things which give me a kind of Itch for Reflection, but then they are of ſo high a Nature that it is neither Safe nor Prudent to meddle with them: However I muſt confeſs that it is their Height only that are their Defence, and that were they to be conſider'd as freely as other things, we might do it with as much Succeſs.

The ſeveral Committees being appointed as uſual by the Commons, New Writs were order'd to be iſſu'd out for ſuch Members as had accepted of Places, or ſuch as were Dead; of the former we find,

Henry Paget, Eſq; made Captain of the Yeomen of the Guards.

George Hay, Lord *Duplin*, made one of the Tellers of the *Exchequer*.

Henry Vincent, Jun. Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners of the *Victualling-Office*.

Sir *Henry Banbury*, one of the Commiſſioners of the Revenue in *Ireland*.

Henry Lee, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners of the *Victualling-Office*.

John Pringle, Eſq;
William Cockran, Eſq; } Keepers of the Signet for *Scotland*.

Alexander Murray, Eſq;
Sir *Hugh Paterſon*, } Commiſſioners of Trade for *Scotland*.

Sir *Roger Moſtyn*, Pay-maſter of the Marines.

George Courtenay, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners of the *Victualling-Office*.

Edward Nicholas, Eſq;
Robert Byerley, Eſq;
Sir *Geo. Beaumont*, Bart. } Commiſſioners of the *Privy Seal*.

William Fitch, Eſq; Comptroller of the Regiſter of the *Two Million Lottery*.

Bernard Granville, Eſq; Lieutenant Governor of *Hull*.

Sir Henry Bellaſis, Commiſſioner in *Spain* and *Portugal* for the Affairs of the Army.

Moſt of whom were Re-choſen, as were the other Members who had accepted of Places of Truſt and Profit.

We all remember what a Matter of Grief it was to all *Good Church-Men*, to ſee the Hypocriſy of thier Country-men the Diſſenters, who took the Sacrament to qualify themſelves for Places, and never came to Church afterwards. It wou'd be uncharitable, to imagine that thoſe who

who were againſt them, for this Hypocritical Practice, had any other View than their Charity for their Neighbours Souls, or that the Places they qualify'd themſelves for, did ever enter into their Minds, becauſe the excluding their Countrymen to be allow'd near as good Subjects as themſelves, and paid as much in Proportion to the Support of the Publick, from an equal Advantage by ſerving it, wou'd not have been fair if they cou'd with a good Conſcience have been admitted to it. So Pious a Deſign cou'd not but be very grateful to the whole Kingdom, tho' for Two Succeſſive Seſſions it met with unſurmountable Difficulties; but the Earl of *Nottingham* having brought a Bill into the Houſe of Lords to prevent *Occaſional Conformity*, thoſe who had been moſt Violent againſt it gave into it, and immediately too, which I impute to the Deference they paid to the Judgment of that Noble Peer, who ſo zealouſly oppos'd the leaving *Spain* and the *Weſt Indies* in Poſſeſſion of the Houſe of *Bourbon*. It is certain, that the Complacency of ſeveral Lords, to the firmneſs of the Earl of *Nottingham*, to let that Bill paſs, and that on Account of his Lordſhip's firmneſs to the *Auſtrian* Intereſt, gave the Bill an eaſier Paſſage thro' the Lords Houſe than otherwiſe it wou'd have met with, and that otherwiſe the attempting it had probably been as *dangerous an Experiment as ever*; the Title of this Bill was as Popular as agreeable to the Purport of it. *An Act to preſerve the Proteſtant Religion, &c.* However, it is certain the Diſſenters were generally of Opinion that the Proteſtant Religion might as well have been preſerv'd, without it; had all the *Acts* paſs'd in preceding Parliaments againſt *Papiſts* and *Popery* been

vigorouſly put in Execution. The Bill was ſoon diſpatch'd in the Houſe of Commons, and having had the Royal Aſſent, it is hop'd there will never more be a Clamour of the *Church*'s Danger, which indeed was always a Pretence to carry on Deſigns, which thoſe that made the Clamour durſt not own, King *William* having ſav'd, and Queen *Anne* always protected that *Church*, ſome of whoſe Members made them ſuch ungrateful Returns: In the Houſe of Lords there happen'd a Debate of high Importance in the Caſe of the Duke of *Hamilton*, one of the Sixteen Peers choſen for *Scotland*, who having been created Duke of *Brandon*, claim'd his Seat in that Houſe in that Quality, and not as a *Scottiſh* Elected Peer. In this Diſpute the Merit of that Duke cou'd not come in Queſtion, but the Merits of his Claim only; his Perſonal ones were, it muſt be own'd, very Eminent, and moſt of all, his Loyalty to his good Maſter King *James*, whom he accompany'd to *Rocheſter* when he left *White-Hall*, together with the Earls of *Ailesbury*, *Litchfield* and *Dunbarton*. Neither did his Lordſhip endeavour to extenuate the Matter, for when he paid his firſt Compliment to the Prince of *Orange*, and excus'd his coming ſo late, a *French* Author aſſures us, he told his Highneſs *Que ſi ſon Roy ne fut point parti, il ne l'auroit pas fait, If his King had not been gone, he wou'd not have come then.* There were few ſuch Inſtances of Loyalty and Conſtancy at that time, and it held out to the laſt, for when the *Scotch* Lords met to conſent about ſettling the Kingdom, as that of *England* was likely to be ſettled, notwithſtanding a great Majority was for the Prince of *Orange*, the Earl of *Arran* bore his Teſtimony againſt it, and declar'd it was

his

his Opinion that they ſhou'd invite King *James* back again. This Zeal of his in his Maſters Cauſe was the occaſion of his loſing his Regiment; and tho' one cannot ſuppoſe ſuch a Loſs cou'd affect a Noble Mind, yet Affronts are not apt to mend People's Humours, and the Earl of *Arran*'s was ſo fear'd, that 'twas thought fit to ſhut him up as a *Malecontent* for ſome time in the *Tower* of *London*. Becoming Duke of *Hamilton* after his Father's Death, except it was in the Buſineſs of the Union, I do not find that the Government had any ſuch Cauſe of Offence againſt him, as the Suſpicion of ſome Jealous headed People wou'd have given out; and in the Firſt Parliament that was Elected for *Great Britain*, he was, as has been mention'd, Elected one of the Sixteen Peers for *Scotland*. It is no Argument, that becauſe he was ſo faithful to his Maſter King *James*, that therefore he muſt be in the Intereſt of his Pretended Son, and 'twas very diſingenuous in thoſe that envy'd this Duke's uncommon Merit to make ſuch Inſinuations. Notwithſtanding which, all the True Lovers of the *Britiſh* Monarchy were great Admirers of his Grace's *Accompliſhments*, neither did they think the worſe of his Affection to the Church of *England*, for that he had been an Elder of the Church of *Scotland*, in which they did him but Juſtice. The Debate concerning his taking his Seat in Parliament as Duke of *Brandon*, did not ſeem to be ſo much a Party Buſineſs as ſome wou'd have made it, ſeveral Lords of both Sides acting againſt it, they being apprehenſive that it might endanger the Conſtitution to admit a greater Number of *Scotch* Peers into their Houſe than was agreed to by the Act of Union.

On the 20th of *December*, the Question was put *whether his Grace should Sit by Virtue of his last Patent*, it was carry'd in the *Negative* by 14 Voices, Proxies included; another Question was put after this, *Whether* Scots *Peers created Peers of* Great Britain, *since the Union had a Right to sit in that House*, which was also carry'd in the *Negative* by 5 Voices. I shall not report a Message the House receiv'd concerning *the Distinction the* Scots *Peers wou'd lye under by this Vote*, because after it had been debated, *what Satisfaction* shou'd be given, the Matter dropp'd, and the Two Houses adjourn'd on the 22d of *December*, the House of Commons to the 14th of *January*, and the House of Lords to the 2d. But before the House of Lords broke up, they resolv'd on an Address to Her Majesty, which contain'd in Substance, 'That She wou'd be 'pleas'd to give Instructions to Her Plenipotentiaries, and in Case she had not already given 'such Instructions, to consult with the Ministers of the Allies in *Holland* before the Opening of the Congress, that they might concert 'the Necessary Measures to preserve a strict 'Union among them all, the better to obtain 'the great End propos'd by Her Majesty for 'procuring to them all a Just and Reasonable 'Satisfaction, and for rendring the Peace more 'Secure and Lasting, which cou'd only be effected by a General Guarantee of the Terms of 'Peace to all the Allies, and to the Protestant 'Succession of these Kingdoms as settled by 'Acts of Parliament.' This Address discovering the Concern of this Illustrious Assembly for the Protestant Religion and our Liberties, was Matter of wonderful Joy to all the Well-wishers to both, and of Mortification to their Enemies.

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As was alſo Her Majeſty's moſt Gracious Anſwer, *That She had given Inſtructions for that Purpoſe already.* I am amaz'd to ſee with what Impudence ſome Libellers write of the greateſt Secrets of State, and how Free they make with the Adminiſtration. The Lords having adjourn'd to the 2d of *January* only, ſays one of 'em, *caus'd Matter of great Speculation*, whereas it was the eaſieſt thing in the World to perceive that their Lordſhips knowing a Treaty of Peace was about to be ſet on Foot, and having ſeen none but Mr. *Menager*'s Preliminaries, they were not willing to let all the Hollidays paſs without taking that Affair a little further into Conſideration; yet the Writer who talks of thoſe great Speculations proceeds thus, 'But the Miniſtry 'was too Vigilant not to be upon their Guard 'againſt any thing like a Surprize, and it be-'ing publickly given out that a certain Great 'Man ſhou'd be ſent to the *Tower*, with others 'that were his Friends of the ſame Rank and 'Quality, and alſo prudently foreſeeing from 'the Reſult of ſeveral Debates in the Houſe of 'Lords, eſpecially in the Duke of *Brandon*'s 'Caſe, whoſe Diſappointment had given 'ſuch Diſguſt to the *Scots* Nobility, that the 'Court Party might be in Danger of being 'the weaker ſide, it was reſolv'd to ſtrengthen it 'by the Creation of Twelve Peers. Is there an Inſtance of ſuch Preſumption to be any where elſe met with? That which can only be imputed to Her Majeſty's Royal Favour, and the Merits of the Perſons ſo highly honour'd, this Man repreſents as the Reſult of Intreague, and an Expedient to ſupport a Side. I cannot imagine what Encouragement it muſt be that warrants

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any ones taking such Liberties, nor what can excuse his repeating afterwards whole Paragraphs of a Pamphlet, written on Purpose to render the Creation of those Twelve Lords Odious; for he goes on, *Their Wise Precautions gave occasion to several Malignant Spirits to appear in Print, and a certain Pamphlet call'd,* Our Ancestors as Wise as We, dispers'd its Venom which it insinuated strangely into Men's Minds after this manner. *I shall not insist on the Merit of every one of the Dozen, but only tell you in General what both Sides say of it; those who pretend to Defend it, say that 'tis the undoubted Prerogative of the Crown to make as many Peers as they will; that the Reason of putting the Power in the Crown was, that the Kings of* England *might have it in their Power to Reward Secret as well as Publick Services, that therefore we ought not in the least to repine, had Her Majesty made twice the Number She did, since it is nothing more than the Law Warrants Her doing.* On the other Side, says he, *As it may be very justly said, that the Queen has an undoubted Right of creating as many Peers as She pleases, yet Her Ministers may be call'd to a very strict and heavy Account for advising Her to abuse that Right; that Peace and War are the Prerogative of the Crown, and yet the engaging in a Ruinous War, or* in making a Treacherous Peace, *are Things that no M —— rs ever did and escap'd harmless. To this then at last we come, was the making Twelve Peers a justifiable Act? Is it not powring Members into a House to serve a Turn? And is not a House of Peers a Property to the Court? And can we think our Liberties as safe now, when one Negative from the Crown is taken away, as they were before? and is not this our Case,* &c.

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I have often wiſh'd that we knew exactly what were the Legal Bounds of Writing, that we knew what is Sedition now, and wou'd be Sedition for ever. For with all the Caution one takes, if ſome will take Offence, and the Power is theirs, no Man's Underſtanding can ſecure his Innocence. I will Inſtance only in one Juncture, tho' I am as Loyal a Subject as any my Sovereign had, and never had paid her other than Paſſive and Cheerful Obedience, yet if I ſhou'd juſtifie all the Proceedings in the Caſe of the Condemn'd Doctor; if I ſhou'd reflect on thoſe that juſtify'd him; and if I ſhou'd enter into the Hiſtory of the Mobs that he has been the occaſion of; if I ſhou'd go farther, and make the Reflections that naturally are ſuck'd from the Subject, Shou'd not I be reckon'd a Seditious Writer? And ſhou'd I have been reckon'd ſo when the Pretender was invading us? I muſt be ſo vain as to own, I have not alter'd my Opinion of Men and Things one Jot. I have preſerv'd my Loyalty to my Sovereign, and my love of Liberty inviolate. I have diſtinguiſh'd all along between Neceſſity and Election, and I proteſs I don't know how to expreſs my ſelf without incurring Cenſure. For which Reaſon I make ſo much uſe of others Expreſſions: For I cou'd argue in certain Heads, as well as others, cou'd bring forth Hiſtory to ſupport me, and ſhew my ſelf no Novice in Precedents. But as I love nothing upon Earth ſo well as Eaſe and Peace, I content my ſelf to let others argue for me, being not ſo fond of the Character of a *Bold Pen*, as I am of that of a *True One*. A ſmall Digreſſion muſt be forgiven an Author who

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can never pleaſe his Reader, unleſs he ſometimes pleaſes himſelf.

The Excellent Hiſtorian I have borrow'd ſo much from, informs us further. 'On the 'firſt Day of *January* it was whiſper'd (with 'what Authority I know not) that in a Con'ſultation held the *Sunday* before, by ſeveral 'Peers, it was propos'd, either not to admit 'thoſe new Lords into the Houſe, or to Pro'teſt againſt their being made during the Sit'ting of Parliament. But either their Lord'ſhips never enter'd into ſuch a Conſultation, 'or they thought better of it afterwards, for 'neither of the Two Schemes were put in Pra'ctice, and the Houſe being met the next 'Day according to the paſt Adjournment, thoſe 'Twelve new Peers were introduc'd and ad'mitted without any Difficulty, and after the 'reading of their Patents took their Seats 'according to their reſpective Titles. Tho' the Liſt of theſe new made Lords are to be met with in Abundance of Books and Papers, yet conſidering that this Hiſtory wou'd be imperfect without it, and that one cannot do ſo many noble Peers too much Honour on ſo extraordinary an Occaſion, I give the Reader the Names of them.

Charles, Lord *Bruce*, Member of Parliament for *Marlborough*.

James Lord *Compton*, Knight of the Shire for *Warwick*.

Sir *Thomas Willoughby*, Baronet, created Lord *Middleton*, Burgeſs for *Newark upon Trent*.

Henry Paget, Eſq; created Lord *Burton*, Knight of the Shire for *Stafford*.

Sir

Sir *Thomas Manſel*, Baronet, created Lord *Manſel*, Knight of the Shire for *Glamorganſhire.*

Thomas Lord Viſcount *Windſor*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, created Lord *Mountjoy*, Knight of the Shire for *Monmouthſhire.*

Allen Bathurſt, Eſq; created Lord *Bathurſt*, Burgeſs for *Cirenceſter.*

George Granville, Eſq; created Lord *Lanſdown*, Knight of the Shire for *Cornwal.*

George Lord *Duplin*, created Lord *Hay.*

Thomas Foley, Eſq; created Lord *Foley.*

Sir *Thomas Trevor*, created Lord *Trevor*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas.*

Theſe Twelve Lords having in one Day taken their Seats in the Houſe of Peers, a Meſſage was deliver'd from the Queen, importing, *that her Majeſty having Matters of great Account to communicate to both Houſes of Parliament, ſhe deſir'd the Houſe of Lords to adjourn immediately to the 14th Inſtant*, it being the ſame Day to which the Commons had adjourn'd themſelves. I cannot forbear taking notice, that the Speculations my Author told us of, cou'd now have no Effect, for thoſe that were for the laſt ſhort Adjournment, found the Queſtion was carry'd againſt them, and they were oblig'd to adjourn by a Majority of Thirteen Voices, 81, including Proxies, to 68, Proxies included. My Politician makes theſe judicious Reflections upon it. *So that by the Struggle*, ſays he, *that was then made to continue ſitting, and the little Diſparity there was between the Votes of either Side, it manifeſtly appear'd how neceſſary theſe new Creations were.* And theſe Reflections he inſolently addreſſes to ſo worthy a Member as Sir *Simeon Stuart*, Bar. *Chamberlain*

Chamberlain of her Majesty's Exchequer, &c. Wha a Handle do such foolish Insinuations give t *Gain-sayers?* Do's he know what use they ma at one Time or other make of his pretendin that a Disparity made Creations *necessary*? If h has any meaning, will not they say, that b Necessity he means the serving a Turn, as th Author of *Our Ancestors as wise as we* says. shall leave so delicate a Subject as fast as I can if the Lawyers and Historians have a Mind t it there it is for them; for Law is as requisit as History in determining a Business of such Consequence.

He who in his *Observations on the State of th Nation* for the Month of *January* 1712, us'd th unmannerly Term of a *Troop of Peers*, and h who wrote a *Letter* to Sir *Michael Wharton* upon his refusing to be one of this *new Creation*, might have found out more decent Language, and not at all have weaken'd their pretended Arguments.

On the 14th of *January* both Houses adjourn'd to the 17th, having receiv'd another Royal Message to that Purpose. The House of Commons read a Bill for repealing the *Naturalization* Act, which the Lords had rejected the last Sessions. On the 17th her Majesty sent a Gracious Message to both Houses to acquaint them, That her Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht* had *begun to concert the most proper Ways of procuring a just Satisfaction to all in Alliance with her, according to their several Treaties, and particularly with Relation to* Spain *and the* West-Indies. But it is very indiscreet to make use of any other Words than those of the Royal Message, of which the Two following Paragraphs were part. *You may depend on her Majesty's communicating to her Parli-*

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ent the Terms of Peace, before the ſame ſhall be cluded.

The World will now ſee how groundleſs thoſe Re-rts are which have been ſpread abroad by Men of il Intentions, to ſerve the worſt Deſigns, as if a Se-rate Peace *had been treated, for which there has been the* leaſt *Colour given.* An Addreſs of hanks was preſented to her Majeſty from th Houſes. In that from the Houſe of ords this Clauſe was incerted at the Motion that Learned Pen the Lord *Sommers*'s, *of ocuring a juſt Satisfaction to all in Alliance with r Majeſty, particularly with Relation to* Spain *and* Weſt-Indies, *which are of ſo great Concern to e Safety and Commerce of your Majeſty's King-ms.*

Both Lords and Commons take notice of her Majeſty's having been pleas'd to aſſure hem there was no *Separate Peace*, a Fact the ords ſay, *That there has not been the leaſt Colour ven for thoſe Falſe and Scandalous Reports, that a* eparate Peace *has been treated, muſt be the higheſt tisfaction to your People.* The Commons, *This any thing can, muſt entirely ſilence thoſe Seditious eports that have been induſtriouſly and maliciouſly read abroad, That a* Separate Peace *has been eated, which can be rais'd only by ſome Factious cendiaries*, &c. They obſerve alſo that the icentiouſneſs of the Preſs *is a juſt Reproach to e Nation.* Nothing is more apparent, nor can ny Age or Kingdom produce a Set of ſuch candalous and Blaſphemous Writers, as the *Examiner*, his Brother *Abel*, the Authors of the *Atalanti's*, the *Bull's*, *Mother* Haggy's, and the eſt of the Works of the Author of the *Tale of Tub*, or his Reverend *Editor*, in which not on-y the Miniſtry but her Majeſty has been moſt

Inſolently

Inſolently treated, particularly in the *Atalantis*'s. A ſhe Libeller, of ſo Infamous a Character, that ſhe was reduc'd to the Hardſhip of being————to her Printer to get her Libel thro' the Preſs, after it had been rejected by the reſt of the Trade; yet the Scandal of it got it a Run, and I could name a Reverend Divine that gave himſelf the Trouble to pay her in Perſon the Complement of his Patron. But this Divine being lately promoted, I ſhall be more Charitable than to expoſe him for an Office ſo little becoming his Cloth. This was no new Thing, I can remember when they Inſulted Queen, Lords and Commons in their Libels, as in that of the *Memorial*, and it is not ſtrange that thoſe who ſet themſelves in Oppoſition to the Queen and Parliament, ſhou'd abuſe the beſt and greateſt of their Fellow Subjects.

On the 18th of *January* upon a Meſſage from the Lords by the Lord Chief-Juſtice *Parker*, and Mr. Juſtice *Eyre*, That the Lords had paſſed a Bill, entituled, *Act for Settling the Precedence of the moſt Excellent Princeſs* Sophia, *Electreſs and Dutcheſs Dowager of* Hanover, *of the Elector her Son, and of the Electoral Prince the Duke of*, Cambridge, to which the Lords deſir'd the Concurrence of the Houſe of Commons. The Bill was read the firſt Time, and order'd to be read a Second.

Reſolved,
That the Bill be now read a Second Time.
The Bill was read a Second Time.

Reſolved,
That the Bill be now read the Third Time.
The Bill was read the Third Time. Reſol-

Reſolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente*,
That the Bill do paſs.

Order'd,
That Mr. Secretary *St. John* do carry the Bill o the Lords, and acquaint them, That this Houſe hath agreed to the ſame without any Amendment.

The Paſſing of this Bill in ſo quick a manner, and the paying it ſo much Honour, will, doubt not be read with Pleaſure by all the True Lovers of the preſent Eſtabliſhment, and with the utmoſt Regret by its Enemies. It was this Conſideration made me ſo particular n it, and I doubt not it will give as much Delight as I took in it.

The Commiſſioners of Accounts having aply'd themſelves with great Induſtry to find out he Corruption of the late Adminiſtration, at aſt diſcover'd ſome Contracts, by which *Robert Valpole* Eſquire had made an Advantage, Mr. *George Lockart*, Nephew to the Right Honouable the Earl of *Wharton*, and one of thoſe Commiſſioners, acquainted the Houſe, that Mr. *Walpole* had brought Mr. *Man* before them with an Affidavit ready prepar'd, and deſir'd e might be ſworn to it; that they accordingy Swore and Examin'd him, and that the Commiſſioners had directed him to preſent his Depoſitions to the Houſe, proving that he had eceiv'd ſeveral Summs of Money on Account f Two Contracts, for Foraging the Troops in *North-Britain*, Mr. *John Montgomery* was thereupon call'd in and examin'd, as to the Payment f the Money to Mr. *Man*, and then Mr. *Walpole*

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pole was heard in his Place. That Gentleman's moſt Inveterate Enemies muſt own he is a Maſter of Eloquence, and Buſineſs, a Man of wonderful Application, and a true Friend to his Country, as well as Faithful Servant to the Crown, which he had ſerv'd many Years with great Reputation. Sir *Peter King* ſpoke in Defence of Mr. *Walpole*, as did Mr. *Lechmere* and others. On the other ſide ſpoke Mr. *Eversfield*, Mr. *Manly*, and Mr. *Campion*; and after a long and warm Debate, it was reſolv'd, *That* Robert Walpole, *Eſq*; *in receiving a Summ of* 500 *Guineas, and in taking a Note of* 500 *more*, on the Accounts before-mention'd, *is guilty of a high Breach of Truſt, and Notorious Corruption.* It was pretended that theſe Contracts were for the Advantage of the Publick Service, and that Forage had never been provided cheaper; that ſuch Conſiderations were common, the Perquiſite of the Place Mr. *Walpole* occupy'd, and that there was not a Colonel in the Army but allow'd his Agent to take Conſideration Money of thoſe that Cloath'd his Regiment; Which Fact was true, and known to every one that knew there were ſuch Things and Perſons as *Colonels*, *Agents*, *Regiments and Cloathing*. But the Houſe, jealous of the Honour of their Members, wou'd not ſuffer the leaſt Appearance of private Intereſt in the publick Service, and therefore they ſent Mr. *Walpole*, who had alſo the Misfortune to have been one of the *Managers* againſt Dr. *Sachaverel*, to the *Tower*, and expell'd him the Houſe, imitating in this that Brave and Upright Parliament in *March* 1694. who would not ſuffer ſo ſmall a Sum as 20 *l.* to be receiv'd as a Bribe by one of their Members; for on *Tueſday* the 26th of *March*, they reſolv'd *That*

That Mr. Hungerford, *a Member of this Houſe, having receiv'd Twenty* Guineas *for his Pains and Service, as Chairman of the Committee of this Houſe, to whom the Orphan's Bill was committed, is guilty of a High Crime and Miſdemeanor, therefore Reſolv'd, That Mr.* Hungerford *be expell'd this Houſe.*

They ſent Mr. *Henry Guy*, Secretary to the Treaſury, to the *Tower*, and expell'd Sir *John Trevor* their Speaker, for taking Money on a publick Account. Indeed their Speaker and Mr. *Hungerford* had, as it were, rob'd the Spittle, for they took the poor Orphans Money. Mr. *Borret* the City Sollicitor gave this, among other Accounts:

February 19*th. Paid Mr. Sollicitor General for his Advice, Five Guineas.*

February 12*th. Paid Mr.* Harcourt *by Order, Five Guineas.*

March 23*d. Paid Mr.* Hungerford *Chairman of the Grand Committee for his Pains and Service, Twenty Guineas.*

Paid Mr. Jodrel, *as by his Bill, Sixty Pound Nine Shilllings and Six Pence*, &c.

What aggravated this Crime was, that it was for Things tranſacted in Parliament, and not for *Premiums*, for *Hay*, *Oats*, or *Cloth*, and Carriages, which are Goods intended for a Market, whereas Votes of the Houſe of Commons ſhou'd be as free from Corruption, as the Church from *Simony*. Mr. *Walpole* affirm'd, that Mr. *Man* his Agent had the whole Advantage to himſelf. And in a Speech pretended to be made on that Occaſion, this *Prodigality* is Condemn'd as next to Treaſon, and Mr. *Walpole* and Mr. *Man* being cenſur'd, the

Author of the Speech draws a very natural Inference, that *the Canker hath ſpread it ſelf almoſt through every part of the late Adminiſtration*, and he ſeems extreamly concern'd for fear Mr. *Walpole* ſhould not break his Heart, as may be ſeen in theſe notable Expreſſions: *I own, Sir*, ſays he, *I think Confinement of any ſort very grievous to a generous Mind. But Sir, there are Confident Tempers in the World, that inſtead of ſtanding Corrected, can glory in their Puniſhments, be they of what ſort they will. We all know an Inſtance, where a Hymn has been made to the Pillory it ſelf, by the Wretch that was juſt come out of it. I hope your Member is not ſo low as that Fellow, but give me leave to ſay, I expect to ſee ſuch a Parade made, and ſuch a Countenance ſhewn him in his Priſon.* &c. If I had not ſeveral other Reaſons to think this Speech an Impoſture, what follows wou'd convince me that it was ſo, becauſe it is impoſſible for a Gentleman to expreſs ſo much Malice in ſo awful an Aſſembly. The Author is made to ſay, *Your Worthy Member Sir* P. K. ſays, *he as much deſerves to be hang'd as thoſe Two Puniſhments. I do not much differ from that Gentleman*, and is not this enough to convince me there never was ſo diſhonourable a Speech made in ſo Honourable a Houſe? Such are not the Language and Sentiments of Gentlemen, and ſuch could not be the Fury and Phraſe of one who had the Honour to ſit in a *Britiſh Senate*

Mr. *Walpole* being ſo well able to vindicate himſelf, I ſhall not pretend to do it, but refer to a Treatiſe, entitul'd, *A Letter to a Curate of* Suffolk, which I am ſure will give the Reader entire Satisfaction. This Gentleman was ſo eſteem'd and belov'd, that the *Speechmaker*, without

without being a Conjurer, might have foreſeen his Friends would not forſake him in the Priſon, where Mr. *Caſar*, who was his *Succeſſor* in the Place of *Treaſurer of the Navy*, had been his *Predeceſſor*. The *Parade* at the *Tower* was always throng'd with Coaches, and there was hardly a Perſon of Quality in Town who was an Enemy to *France*, but paid him a Viſit. It muſt be own'd ſuch ſort of *Impriſonments* are not wont to prejudice the Reputation of the Sufferers, nor to loſe their Intereſt. The Libeller that wrote before me on this Subject, with his Impotent Malice Reflects, that one of the Viſitants *did forego the Duties of the 30th of* January, to viſit his Friend. If he had ever read the Act of Parliament which enjoins the keeping of that Day, he wou'd have known that the Duties of Humanity, the Viſiting the Sick, and thoſe that are in Priſon, are not forbidden by it. Devotion, without Charity, is Impertinence, and one would wonder how a Creature that pretends to common Senſe ſhou'd be guilty of ſo ridiculous and abſurd a Reflection.

I was extreamly delighted with my Author's Panegyrick on Sir *Simeon Stuart*, who he tells us *had out-run his Years by the ſwifteſt Progreſs in the Knowledge of what was neceſſary to make a finiſh'd Patriot*. It were to be wiſh'd that all Gentlemen who have Genius's to form *finiſh'd Patriots*, wou'd take care to ſit in above One or Two Parliaments, becauſe Experience is neceſſary to ſuch *Finiſhing*. But then to repreſent a County is often very Burthenſome to the *Repreſentative*, and a Man may as well *out-run* his Fortune as his Years, if he has not Oeconomy, and does not mind himſelf as well as his Country. It

was upon Sir *Simeon Stuart*'s Motion that a Bill was order'd to be brought in, *to prevent the Diſturbing the Meetings of the Epiſcopal Clergy in* Scotland, *and for repealing an Act paſs'd in King* William's *Time in* Scotland, *intituled, An Act againſt irregular Baptiſms and Marriages.* A Motion being made, and the Queſtion being put, *That it be an Inſtruction to the Committee, that they receive a Clauſe to oblige all Perſons in* Scotland, *who have any Office Civil or Military, or any Salary or Place of Profit under the Government, to attend Divine Service according to the Law of* Scotland, *and reſtrain them from going to Epiſcopal Meetings.* it paſs'd in the *Negative.* We have in the former Pages obſerv'd, that an Act had paſs'd in *England*, obliging all Diſſenters from the National Church to the ſame Compliance. And the Church of *Scotland* being as *National* there, the *Scots* did not think we did as we wou d be done by. On this Head my abovemention'd Author tells us as notorious a Falſity as it is poſſible for Man to be guilty of, *That Three Parts in Four of the* Scots *Nation are for the* Engliſh *Liturgy*: Whereas in Truth, Three Parts in Four are *Rank* Presbyterians, and the other Fourth wou'd never admit the *Engliſh Liturgy*, tho' they admitted Biſhops. Is it not pity that ſo good a Cauſe as that of the Church of *England*, ſhou'd have ſuch Execrable Advocates? I will not ſtand to enquire into the Strength and Extent of the Act paſs'd in *Scotland* immediately before the Union, to preſerve the *Eſtabliſh d Church* in that Kingdom. The ſame was done in *England*, and *Diſſenters* being *Tolerated* here, I ſee no Reaſon that *Diſſenters* ſhou d not be tolerated there, provided thoſe Diſſenters are Loyal to her Majeſty, and Friends

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to the *Proteſtant Succeſſion.* I am ſo far from abridging Liberty of Conſcience, that the *Papiſts*, cou'd they give us good Security for their Obedience to the Government, and the Preſervation of the Conſtitution, ought not I think to be diſturb'd in their *Papiſm.* But as for thoſe who Pray and Preach for her Majeſty's Irreconcileable Enemy the Pretender, I am for ſhutting up their Conventicles, and not giving 'em the leaſt Incouragement. The *Scots* Toleration Bill was petition'd againſt by Dr. *Carſtaires* Principal of *Edinburgh* Colledge, and others, and the Lord *Hallifax*, and the Biſhop of *Salisbury* ſhew'd the Inconveniencies of it. But the Conveniencies out-weighing them, the Bill paſs'd both Houſes, and had the Royal Aſſent.

I never met with any Subject in my Life, in which I more paſſionately deſir'd a full Liberty of Speech than in that of the *Queſtioning* the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Conduct with Reſpect to the *Premiums* for the Bread Contracts, and the *Deduction* of Two and a half *per Cent.* of the Pay to the *Foreign Troops* for *ſecret Services*, I muſt confeſs, Reflections upon Reflections crowd in upon my Imagination, and Words ſtruggle to break their Way. But I muſt check the Impetuoſity of Argument, and ſubmit to the *Ultima Ratio.* The *Wretch* who has already handled this matter, wou'd make us believe it was ſaid even in Parliament, *That his Grace's Salary, as General, Plenipotentiary, Maſter of the Ordinance, and Poſſeſſor of ſo many Places of Truſt as he was inveſted with, was more than enough to ſatisfie the moſt raving Appetite; that the Rewards he had receiv'd from Parliament were of ſuch a valuable Nature, as to be highly Superior to his Merit, had his Services*

been much greater than they were; that in thoſe Services which were ſo much talk'd of by his Advocates, he had done no more than his Duty, &c. I can read no more of it. The Hiſtories of the World, from the Creation to the Treaty of *Utrecht*, have nothing like it. You may talk of the calling the Conqueror of *Carthage* to Account for his delivering *Rome* from Slavery. The *Romans* cou'd not ſtand it: *Follow me* ſays *Scipio*, *to the Capitol, and let us thank the Gods for the Victory that on this Day was won of the* Africans. The Senators crowded after the Conqueror, and the Accounts were forgot in a Minute. When his Grace had only the Glory of his Youth to ſupport him, and the Service of a few Campaigns in *France* and *Flanders*, when he was reproach'd by the Enviers of that Merit, to which nothing but her Majeſty's Royal Bounty cou'd be Superior, that he was *ſine Clade Victor*, when he had only taken *Ruremond* and *Venlo*, now was he loaden with Applauſe, and immediately ſet above the Memory of King *William*, as the *Retriever of the Honour of the Nation?* Who were the Men that were thus laviſh of their Praiſe? From what Quarter did thoſe Glorious Votes come? Or were they intended rather as an Affront to that King's Glorious Memory, than as a Complement to the General he had given them? If he had then *retriev'd the Honour of* England, good God! What did he do afterwards? What did he for us on the Banks of the *Danube*, at the Battles of *Ramellies* and *Oudenard*, at the dreadful Siege of that Wealthy and Beautiful Equivalent *Liſle*? What in a Word were all his Campaigns, but ſo many Triumphs? And where ſhou'd we have found Room for his Trophies, had we not our ſelves

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put a ſtop to his Victories? There's no need of any other Remembrances of theſe Things, than the Speeches and Votes of Parliament, and the voluntary *Addreſſes of the Nation*, with which the *Gazettees* were fill'd for ſeveral Years ſucceſſively Hiſtorians will always be fond of this part of the *Engliſh* Hiſtory; it ſhines ſo bright it wants no Ornament, and it is not in the Power of Envy or Ingratitude to tranſmit it to Poſterity in any other Colours but what are dazling and amazing.

I once reſolv'd to leave this matter to others, and not touch it upon it my ſelf. But I conſider'd that wou'd make a Chaſm in my Hiſtory, and as ungrateful as it is to me, I muſt go through with it. I ſhall not however incert his Grace's Letter to the Commiſſioners from the *Hague*, ſetting forth, *That the Money paid by the Bread Contractors, was no more than what had been allow'd as a Perquiſite to the General or Commander in Chief of the Army of the* Low-Countries, *even before the Revolution and ſince*; nor her Majeſty's Warrant of the 6th. of *July* 1702, *approving and confirming all ſuch Agreements as he had or ſhould hereafter make, for reſerving the Two and half* per Cent, of which mention has already been made, but only repeat a few Paſſages of a Paper publiſh'd on this Occaſion by one of his Grace's Friends. As to the Premiums for Bread Contracts, I find it thus repreſented, 'It is 'obſerv'd, that theſe Sums cannot be eſteem'd 'legal Perquiſites, becauſe not claim'd or re-'ceiv'd by any other *Engliſh* General in the '*Low-Countries*. But this Perquiſite has been al-'low'd to the General or Commander in Chief 'in the *Low-Countries*, both before and ever 'ſince the Revolution, to enable him to carry

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'on the ſecret Services. The like Allowance was made to Prince *Waldeck*, *which the* Jew, *Sir* Solomon Medina, *who depos'd againſt his Grace knew, and Sir* John Germain *witneſs'd*, 'As to the Allowance of Waggons, Sir *Solomon* 'Medina allow'd the like, or near the like, to 'Count *Tilly* tho' he was not Velt-Marſhal. If 'no *Engliſh* General ever receiv'd this Perquiſite, 'the Reaſon is, there never was any other *Engliſh* 'General but his Grace, who was Commander 'in Chief in the *Low-Countries*. The Practice of other Generals having been prov'd at large in this Paper, as alſo the Reaſon and Neceſſity of it, we come to a Paragraph which gives us Light into the Conduct of thoſe who ſupply'd our Army with Bread, as it has Relation to the *Soldiery*. Bread is ſo popular a Word, that the very Name of it to their Prejudice is enough to ſet the Multitude againſt the General; and his Enemies have made the moſt of it their Rage and Malice cou'd invent. The Paragraph is as follows: And his Grace is introduc'd ſpeaking thus for himſelf.

'This Allowance to the General can have no 'Influence upon the Contract it ſelf, which is 'annually made and ſign'd at the Treaſury, 'and the Price regulated by what the States 'have agreed to pay for the Bread for their For-'ces: I appeal to all the Officers who have 'ſerv'd with me in *Flanders*, whether the For-'ces in her Majeſty's Pay, have not all along 'had as much and as good Bread, as thoſe of 'the States, and at the ſame Price, which eve-'ry Body will believe to be the loweſt, con-'ſidering the frugal Oeconomy of the States, 'and the ſmall Pay of their Troops, and 'therefore I may conclude, that if the *Engliſh*

'have

have had their Bread as Cheap as the *Dutch*, they have had it as cheap as poſſible. Nor indeed can it be imagin'd to be otherwiſe, for the very Suppoſition of Two different Prices, paid by different Troops in the ſame Army, for the ſame Quantity of Bread, wou'd occaſion a Mutiny. But this whole Affair has been ſo regulated, that it's well known our Army in *Flanders* has been duly ſupplied with Bread during the whole War, and hath receiv'd it with an Exactneſs that will hardly be thought conſiſtent with the Secreſie and Suddenneſs of ſome of the Motions that have been made.

This and a great deal more is ſaid upon the Article of *Premiums* for Bread Contracts, in nſwer to every part of the Charge againſt his race on that ſcore. I do not repeat the whole ecauſe the Paper I take it from has been prined under the Title of the Duke of *Marlbo-ugh*'s Caſe, tho' by the Errors in it, 'tis plain is an Imperfect Piece, and ſent into the Vorld without his Grace's Conſent or Privity, ith Reference to the Two and a Half *per Cent.* eſides that Her Majeſty had approv'd and conrm'd the Deduction of it by Her Royal Warnt, I find this Hiſtorical Account given of , which ſeems to render that Deduction Metorious. 'During the laſt War, *ſays the Authr*, the Allowance by Parliament for the Contingencies of the Army, of which that of Secret Service is the Principal, was 50000 *l. per Ann.* but that Allowance fell ſo far ſhort of the Expence on that Head, that upon the Propoſal of this War's breaking out, the late King declar'd this Part of the Service never coſt him leſs than 70000 *l.*

70000 *l.* a Year; however, the Allowance by Parliament for the whole Contingent Service ‘ during this War, has been but Ten Thousand ‘ Pound *per Ann.* Three Thousand of which, or ‘ threabouts, has generally gone for other Con- ‘ tingencies than that of Intelligence; the late ‘ King being unwilling to come to Parliament ‘ for more Money on that Head of Service, ‘ propos'd this Allowance from the Foreign ‘ Troops as an Expedient to assist that Part of ‘ the Service, and commanded the Duke of ‘ *M*[illegible] to make the Proposition to them, ‘ which he did accordingly, and it was readily ‘ consented to: By this Means a New Fund of ‘ about 15000 *l. per Ann.* was provided for the ‘ carrying on the Secret Service without any ‘ Expence to the Publick or Grievance to the ‘ Troops from whom the Allowance was made, ‘ for what the Publick pays to those Troops is ‘ not at all affected, or one Farthing encreas'd ‘ in Consideration of this Deduction; nor is ‘ there in any Conventions for them the least ‘ Weight laid upon it, the Hire of Foreign ‘ Troops being govern'd by settled Rules and ‘ Treaties, and the Conventions of the States ‘ for them being on the same Terms, *&c.* Both Sums arising from the *Deduction, and the Premiums* were for Secret Service; a Service not capable of being brought to Account, and we are assur'd and cannot doubt, but that his Grace apply'd the Money to the uses for which it was receiv'd. The Author of the Paper, by what Authority I know not assumes his Grace's Name, and speaks every where as in his own Person. One can think nothing strange at this time, otherwise one cou'd hardly conceive how a Man cou'd have the Presumption

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to take on him to put Words into the Mouth of of ſo Illuſtrious a Perſon, becauſe he had ſome how or other inform'd himſelf of the *Facts*, at leaſt he affects a Particular inſight into that Affair and makes his Grace himſelf ſay further, 'I 'have nothing to add upon this Article (*the 'Two and a Half per Cent.*) but to take Notice 'of a great Miſtake, even in the Second Com'putation which is made in the Report relating 'to this Deduction, for it is ſaid that the 'whole Stoppages from the Troops in *Flanders* 'have amounted to the Sum of One Hun'dred Seventy Seven Thouſand Six Hundred 'Fifty Nine Pound Seventeen Shillings Three 'Farthings, when in Truth computing them 'from *May*, 1702. the time they were firſt 'made, they do not exceed One Hundred Fifty 'One Thouſand Seven Hundred Forty Eight 'Pound, taking the Exchange at a Medium, 'between Eleven Gilders, Ten Gilders and 'Ten Stivers, ſo that this Deduction for the 'Ten Years comes to no more than Fifteen 'Thouſand One Hundred Seventy Four Pound 'Sixteen Shillings a Year. Upon the whole 'Matter, I cannot but hope you will find rea'ſon to be ſatisfy'd with this Part of my Con'duct, and think it no ill Service that ſo Ne'ceſſary and Important a Part of the War, 'which has turn'd to ſo good an Account, has 'been manag'd with ſo little Expence to the 'Publick; and I may with the greateſt cer'tainty aſſure you, that all other Parts of the 'Service have been carry'd on with all the good 'Husbandry that was poſſible; I may alſo ven'ture to affirm, that I have in the Article for 'Secret Service, ſav'd the Government near 'Four times the Sum this Deduction amounts

'to

'to, which I muſt reckon ſo much Money ſav'd
'to the Publick. And conſequently his Grace
ſav'd the Publick Six Hundred Thouſand Pounds,
a Sum far ſurpaſſing all the Advantages he had
made of his Fortune, either at Home or A-
broad, a Fortune as much ſhort of his Merits
beyond his Expectation.

The Debate about this Affair came on the
24th of *January*, and ſeveral Eloquent Speeches
were made by his Grace's Friends, as the Ho-
nourable Mr. *Brydges*, Mr. *Hambden*, Mr. *Lech-
mere*, and Mr. *Smith*; it is ſaid alſo that Mr.
Aſhlabie and Mr. *Hungerford* ſpoke on the ſame
Side, the Subſtance of what they ſaid being the
ſame as I have already repeated out of the be-
fore-mention'd Paper. I ſhall forbear menti-
oning the Gentlemen that ſpoke againſt his
Grace, for had I my ſelf done it, perhaps I
might not be willing to hear of it again; how-
ever, the beſt way to avoid giving Offence is
to be Silent. All that I ſhall add upon this
Head will be the very Words of the Votes.

Reſolv'd,

*That the taking ſeveral Sums of Money annually by
the Duke of* Marlborough, *from the Contractors for
furniſhing the Bread and Bread Waggons for the Army
in the* Low Countries, *was Unwarrantable and
Illegal.*

A Motion being made, and the Queſtion
being put, that the Houſe do Adjourn,

It paſs'd in the Negative;

Re-

Reſolv'd,

That the Two and a Half per Cent. *deducted from the Foreign Troops in Her Majeſty's Pay is Publick Money, and ought to be accounted for.*

Reſolv'd,

That the ſaid Reſolution be laid before Her Majeſty.

Reſolv'd,

That they be laid before Her Majeſty by the whole Houſe.

Order'd,

That ſuch Members of this Houſe as are of Her Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council, do humbly know Her Majeſty's Pleaſure when ſhe will be attended by this Houſe.

The Addreſs being accordingly preſented to Her Majeſty, She was graciouſly pleas'd to return an Anſwer agreeable to Her Royal Wiſdom and Moderation; *I have a great Regard for whatever is repreſented to Me by my Commons, and will do my Part to redreſs what you Complain of.*

The next thing that this Houſe took Cognizance of was the *Barrier Treaty*, which was rail'd at, not only on Account of the Advantages it was ſaid it gave the *Dutch* above the *Engliſh* in the *Flanders* Trade, but for *the Indignity*, ſays my Worthy Author aforeſaid, *done to the Crown by calling in a Foreign Power to be Guarantee to its Succeſſion.* The Poor Creature cou'd not imagine that ſuch a *Guaranty* was ſo abſolutely neceſſary that the Crown wou'd think fit to confirm it by

a New *Barrier Treaty*, very little different from the former, unleſs on the Side of Commerce, which is ſettled, as I am told, much more to our Advantage in the laſt Treaty than it was in the firſt; and yet ſuch is the Malice of Faction, that it repreſents the moſt Beneficial things as Grievances, and wou'd rail us out of the Profit we might make of our *Flemiſh* Trade by the laſt Barrier Treaty, and of the *French* Trade by our Treaty of Commerce. Of all the Libells that have skulk'd up and down againſt the latter, none was more Impudent and Impertinent than a *Pretended Letter to a Weſt Country Clothier*, the Author repreſenting the *Flemiſh* Trade as a very hopeful one, while it is carry'd on by an Army of 15000 Men. Can any thing be more Malicious and Extravagant? Are not theſe 15000 Men neceſſary for the Security of *Dunkirk*, and the other Town in *Flanders* left in our Poſſeſſion; Not by the *Firſt* Barrier Treaty nor indeed by the *Second*, but by the neceſſity of preſerving of our Commerce, and maintaining the late Happy Treaty of Peace. The Writer who treated of theſe Matters before me, with his uſual Honeſty and Penetration, tells us on the Subject of the States Letter, concerning the Firſt Barrier Treaty, that neither the Queen or Her Faithful Commons, 'Were to be a-'mus'd or put out of the Reſolutions they had 'taken for the Advancement of the Honour 'and Intereſt of the *Britiſh* Nation, and tho' 'the Latter did not think fit to reſent the In-'dignity done to the Crown, by calling in a 'Foreign Power to be Guarantee to its Suc-'ceſſion, yet *&c* his ſo Admirable a Politician, had not diſcernment enough to foreſee that the

ſame

ſame Foreign Power wou'd be call'd in by the Biſhop of *Briſtol* and Earl of *Strafford*, as wa call'd by the Duke of *Marlborough* and the Lord *Townſhend* to be Guarantee to the Succeſſion of the Crown of *Great Britain*. By this we may ſee what ſort of Arguments the Writers of the *Faction* wou'd find out to aboliſh that Succeſſion, as well as its Guaranty, if ever the Laws of this Nation ſhou'd loſe their Preſent Vigour againſt them.

On the 12th of *February*, Mr. Secretary *St. John* preſented to the Houſe, purſuant to their Addreſs to Her Majeſty, a Copy of Her Majeſty's Inſtructions to the Duke of *Marlborough* and Lord Viſcount *Townſhend* and ſeveral Extracts of Letters from Mr. *Boyle* to the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, and upon another Addreſs of the Houſe to Her Majeſty, the Extracts of that Lords Letter to Mr. *Boyle* concerning the Barrier Treaty were alſo deliver'd to the Houſe: I ſhall mention a Paragraph or two of Her Majeſty's Inſtructions to Her Plenipotentiaries above-mention'd, of the 2d of *May* 1709. and as it wou'd be the higheſt Preſumption to Corrupt ſo Sacred a Text, make uſe of the very Words as follows: *It was our Opinion that no Negotiation ſhou'd be enter'd upon with* France *till the Preliminaries were firſt adjuſted between us and the States General*, &c. *And Particularly, you were to propoſe that without loſs of Time, a ſufficient Barrier for* Holland *ſhou'd be ſettled, for the maintaining of which we were willing to become Guarantee, not doubting in like manner but that the States wou'd be Guarantees to the Succeſſion to the Crown of* Great Britain *in the Proteſtant Line.* With what Indignation muſt every one that has ſeen theſe Inſtructions read the *Examiner* and his Brethrens

Inſolent Treatment of the *Dutch Guaranty* of the Proteſtant Succeſſion? Does this look like an Officious intermedling with our Affairs? Is not the States *Guaranty* for that Succeſſion demanded as a Return for Her Majeſty's *Guaranty* of their Barrier, and yet, *ſay they*, 'twas an Indignity to the Crown of *Great Britain* for them to conſent to what was requir'd of them. Are theſe the Men that are to be Patterns of Loyalty to us? Do theſe deſerve Encouragement, Favour, Rewards and Honours? If this is to be Loyal, I know not what is Faction, what Sedition, and chuſe rather to ſubmit to Her Majeſty's Royal Pleaſure, with an Obedience becoming a True *Britain*, tho' under the hard Cenſure of one of the Seditious and Factious, than to boaſt of an unlimited Obedience at the ſame time that I Inſult Her Counſels and Villifie Her Commands. By the Private Inſtructions of the ſame Date the Plenipotentiaries were permitted, if the Revenues of the Towns to be given to the *Dutch* were not ſufficient for the Security of their Barrier, to *conſent to ſuch further Sum or Sums as ſhould be thought requiſite.* In Mr. *Boyle's* Letter of the 5th of *July* 1709. to the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, there is a Paſſage which ſhews, that we, of all the Confederates, were then moſt earneſt that no Prince of the Houſe of *Bourbon* ſhou'd be left in Poſſeſſion of the Monarchy of *Spain*; nay that the *Dutch* themſelves were not ſo poſitive in that Point. The Penſionary *Heinſius* having declar'd to his Lorſhip his Opinion that there wou d *be Difficulty to procure the Conſent of the ſeveral Members of the States, to the Article in the Treaty about the Barrier, by which they are oblig'd to carry on the War till the whole* Spaniſh *Monarchy is reſtor'd*, the ſame was repeated

peated in a Letter from Mr. *Boyle* to the Lord *Townſhend*, of the 15th of *July* 1709. about Two Years before Mr. *Prior*'s firſt Journey to *Paris*. I will not ſay that the Article of the *Laſt* Barrier Treaty relating to the Guaranty of the Proteſtant Succeſſion, is the ſame as that in the *Firſt*, but that a Foreign Power is as much call'd in to be Guarantee to the Succeſſion to the Crown of *Great Britain*, in the *Laſt* Treaty as in the *Firſt*, will appear to all that ſhall compare the Two Articles of theſe Two Treaties relating to the Guaranty, one with another.

Article II. *of the* Firſt *Barrier Treaty relating to the Guaranty of the* Proteſtant Succeſſion.

THE Succeſſion to the Crown of *England* having been ſettled by an Act of Parliament paſs'd the Twelfth Year of the Reign of his Late Majeſty King *William* III. the Title of which is, An Act for *the further Limitation of the Crown, and better ſecuring the Rights and Liberties of the Subjects*; *and* lately in the Sixth Year of the Reign of Her Preſent Majeſty, this ſame Succeſſion having been again eſtabliſh'd and confirm'd by another Act, made for the greater Security of Her Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and of the Succeſſion to the Crown of *Great Britain*, &c. in the Line of the moſt Serene Houſe of *Hanover*, and in the Perſon of the Princeſs *Sophia*, and of her Heirs and Succeſſors, and Deſcendants Male and Female, Born or to be Born, and no Power having any Right to oppoſe the Laws made to this Purpoſe, by the Crown and Parliament of *Great Britain*; if it ſhould happen nevertheleſs under my Pretence, or for any Cauſe whatſoever

'ſover, that any Perſon or any Power or State 'ſhou'd pretend to call in Queſtion the Eſta-'bliſhment which the Parliament has made 'of the aforeſaid Succeſſion in the Moſt 'Serene Houſe of *Hanover*, to oppoſe the ſaid 'Succeſſion, to aſſiſt in Favour of thoſe 'who may oppoſe it, directly or indirectly, by 'Open War, or *by fomenting Seditions and Conſpi-'racies againſt Her or Him at Home*, in Favour of 'whom the Crown of *Great Britain* ſhall be ſet-'tled, purſuant to the Acts aforeſaid, the 'States General of the *United Provinces*, Engage 'and Promiſe to Aſſiſt and Maintain in the 'ſaid Succeſſion, Her or Him to whom it ſhall 'belong by Virtue of the ſaid Acts of Parlia-'ment, to aſſiſt them in taking Poſſeſſion, if 'they have not already got it, and to oppoſe 'thoſe who wou'd diſturb them in the taking 'ſuch Poſſeſſion, or in the actual Poſſeſſion of 'the aforeſaid Succeſſion.

Article II. *of the* Laſt *Barrier Treaty, relating to the Guaranty of the Proteſtant Succeſſion.*

'Whereas it was Enacted and Declared, by 'a certain Law made in the Parliament of *Eng-'land*, in the 12th Year of the Reign of the 'late moſt Serene King *William* III. the Title 'of which is, *An Act for the farther Limitation 'of the Crown, and better Securing the Rights and 'Liberties of the Subject*, &c. That after the 'Deceaſe of the ſaid King, and the preſent 'Queen, who was then ſtiled Princeſs *Anne* of '*Denmark*, and upon Failure of Iſſue of the 'ſaid King or Queen, that the Crown and 'Royal Government of *England*, *France*, and '*Ireland*, with the Dominions thereunto be-

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'longing, ſhould deſcend and belong to the 'moſt Excellent Princeſs *Sophia*, Electreſs and 'Dutcheſs Dowager of *Hanover*, and to her 'Heirs, being Proteſtants.

'And whereas it has ſince that Time been 'Enacted in ſeveral Parliaments both of *En-*'*gland* and *Scotland*, that the Succeſſion to the 'Monarchy of the United Kingdom of *Great-*'*Britain*, and the Dominions thereunto belong-'ing, ſhould, after the Death of the ſaid moſt 'Serene Queen, and on failure of Iſſue of Her, 'deſcend and belong to the moſt Excellent 'Princeſs *Sophia*, and her Proteſtant Heirs, and 'that all Papiſts and thoſe of either Sex who 'marry with Papiſts, ſhall be excluded from 'the Crown of *Great-Britain*, and the Do-'minions thereunto belonging and be for 'ever render'd incapable to inherit poſſeſs or 'enjoy the ſame: Which ſaid Proviſion con-'cerning the ſaid Succeſſion, ſettled by divers 'Acts of Parliament, *was* afterwards eſtabliſhed 'and confirmed by a certain Law made in the 'Parliament of *Great-Britain*, in the 6th Year 'of the Reign of Her preſent Majeſty, Intitul'd, *An Act for the greater Security of Her Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and of the Succeſſion to the Crown of* Great-Britain *in the Proteſtant-Line*, &c. AND WHEREAS no Foreign Power, nor any Perſon whatſoever, has a Right of calling in queſtion ANY PROVISION MADE BY A PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN, or of oppoſing *the ſame*, as concerning the Devolution, Limitation, or Inheritance of the Crown of the ſame Kingdom, if, nevertheleſs, it ſhould happen that any Foreign Power or State, or Perſon or Perſons whatſoever,

" under any Pretence whatsoever, directly or
" indirectly, by Open War or Conspiracy,
" or Treasonable Violence, should endeavour
" to oppose the Right of Succession of the
" HEIRS OF HER ROYAL MAJESTY
" after Her Death, or for Want of such Heirs,
" the Right of Succession of the said most Ex-
" cellent Princess *Sophia*, or any of Her
" Heirs to whom the said Succession shall then
" belong, according to THE Laws and Sta-
" tutes of *Great-Britain*; The Lords the States
" General of the United Provinces of the *Ne-*
" *therlands*, do promise and engage at any Time
" whatsoever during the Life of the most Serene
" Queen above-mention'd, to assist Her to
" defend THE Right of Succession to the
" Royal Crown of *Great-Britain*, as by the
" Laws and Statutes of the same Kingdom 'tis
" settled and limitted, and after the Decease
" of the aforesaid most Serene Queen, to assist
" HER HEIRS, or for want OF THEM,
" the above-mention'd Princess *Sophia*, or such
" of Her Heirs to whom, as is aforesaid, the
" Succession of the Royal Crown of *Great-Bri-*
" *tain*, after the Decease of the most Serene
" Queen now Reigning, shall lawfully belong,
" that THEY may obtain and keep the Pos-
" session of the same; and to oppose any Per-
" son whatsoever, who shall endeavour to ob-
" struct the Possession and Keeping of the Crown
" aforesaid, according to such Request, and at
" such Times and in such manner, and with
" such Proportion of Forces by Land and Sea,
" as by the 14th Article of this Treaty is more
" plainly express'd.

By

By the Second Article of the *Firſt* Treaty, the States Stipulate to furniſh the Succours and Aſſiſtance neceſſary for this Purpoſe; by the Thirteenth Article of the *Laſt* Treaty, thoſe Succours are limitted to 6000 Foot, unleſs the Danger is ſo ſudden as to prevent any Friendly Application, and ſo great as to require a greater Number of Forces. Theſe Matters having been warmly debated in the Houſe of Commons, in a full Committee, of which Mr. *Anneſly* was Chair-man. Theſe Reſolutions were carry'd by the Majority, the 16th of *February*, 1712-13.

Reſolv'd,

That in the Treaty between Her Majeſty and the States General for ſecuring the Succeſſion to the Crown of Great Britain, *and for the ſettling a Barrier for the States General againſt* France, *under Colour of ſecuring the Proteſtant Succeſſion, and providing a ſufficient Barrier to the States General againſt* France, *there are ſeveral Articles deſtructive to the Trade and Intereſt of* Great Britain, *and therefore highly diſhonourable to Her Majeſty.*

Reſolv'd,

That it appears, That the Lord Viſcount Townſhend *had not any Orders or Authority for negotiating or concluding ſeveral Articles in the ſaid Treaty.*

Reſolv'd,

That the Lord Viſcount Townſhend, *who Negotiated and Sign'd, and all thoſe who advis'd the ratifying of the ſaid Treaty, are Enemies to the Queen and Kingdom.*

Some time after there appear'd in Publick, a Treatiſe, entitl'd, *The Barrier Treaty Vindicated*, in which the Author pretends to anſwer all the Objections made to the *Firſt* Treaty; and another ſmall Pamphlet, call'd, *A Defence of the Barrier Treaty*, was ſaid to be written by A. M. Eſq; deceas'd, a Member of the Houſe, wherein, both the Duke of *Marlborough* and Lord *Townſhend*, are ſo far juſtify'd, as to leave no manner of room for the leaſt Cenſure; but whether the Facts there repreſented are true, or whether the Opinion of Private Perſons are of any weight againſt the Major Vote of a Houſe of Commons, is eaſy enough to determine, and I ſhall therefore leave it to the Reader.

The taking the Barrier Treaty into Conſideration and animadverting upon it, was a ſenſible Mortification to the States General, who endeavour'd by a Letter of the 19th of *February* to Vindicate their Miniſters as well as thoſe of *Great Britain*, in concluding the Treaty, but ſuch a Vindication, as rather encreas'd than diminiſh'd the Offence that had been taken, for they inſinuate, that their entring into the late Glorious Treaty of Peace was only out of Complacency to Her *Britannick* Majeſty. They ſay, ſpeaking of their readineſs to Cultivate a *good Friendſhip, and perfect Confidence and Union with Her Majeſty*; *That they likewiſe judg'd they could not give a better Proof of this their Diſpoſition and Perſwaſion, than that which they lately gave, in agreeing to the Propoſition which Her Majeſty had caus'd to be made to them to begin the Negotiation of a General Peace, &c.* As if that Negotiation had not been concerted with them, purſuant to the Articles of the Grand Alliance, and other Particular Alliances, and as if that Negotiation

tiation was not as much for their Advantage as for that of *Great Britain*, a Reflection which cou'd not but awaken the Reſentment of all Lovers of Monarchy and Peace, and the Houſe of Commons having taken into Conſideration the Conduct of the States in the laſt War, came to ſeveral Vigorous Reſolutions concerning their Deficiencies, both by Land and Sea which occaſion'd a long Memorial from the States General, preſented to Her Majey on *Thurſday April* the 3d, 1712. by the Sieur *de Borſelle*, their Envoy Extraordinary. *Theſe Reſolutions or Votes above-mention'd*, ſays the Memorial, *are Dated* Tueſday the 5th of *February*, 1711. *and conceiv'd in theſe Terms.*

Reſolv'd,

That the Statet General have been Deficient in their Quotas for Sea Service in Proportion to the Number of Ships provided by Her Majeſty, ſome Years Two Thirds, and generally more than half of their Quota.

Reſolv'd,

That the Forces ſupply'd and paid by Her Majeſty for the carrying on the War in Spain, *from the Year* 1705. *to the Year* 1710. *incluſive, amounted to Fifty Seven Thouſand Nine Hundred Seventy Three Men, beſides Thirteen Batallions and Eighteen Squadrons, for which Her Majeſty has paid a Subſidy to the Emperor.*

Reſolv'd,

That the Forces ſupply'd by the States General for the Service in Spain, *from the Year* 1705. *to the Year* 1708. *both incluſive, have amounted to no more than Twelve Thouſand Two Hundred Men, and that from*

from the Year 1708. *to this Preſent Time, they have ſent thither no Forces at all.*

Reſolv'd,

That Her Majeſty has not only furniſh'd Her Proportion of Twelve Thouſand Men, according to the Treaty enter'd into for the Service of the War in Portugal, *but has taken upon Her the Emperors Proportion, by furniſhing Two Thirds, when the States General only furniſh'd One Third for that Service.*

Reſolv'd,

That ſince the Year 1706. *when the* Engliſh *and* Dutch *march'd into* Caſtile, *and return'd no more into* Portugal, *Her Majeſty has Re-plac'd more than Her Share, according to Her Proportion, and the States General have not had any Troops in* Portugal.

Reſolv'd,

That the Firſt Proportion of Three Fifths, or Two Fifths, agreed upon between his Late Majeſty King William *and the States General, for the Service of the War in* Flanders, *has not been obſerv'd by the States General.*

Reſolv'd,

That the States General during the Courſe of the War, have furniſh'd leſs than their Proportion in Flanders, *Twenty Thouſand Eight Hundred Twenty Seven Men.*

Reſolv'd,

That the Condition for Prohibiting the Trade and Correſpondence between Holland *and* France, *on which the Troops of Augmentation were granted in* 1703. *and afterwards continu'd, has not been obſerv'd by the States General.*

Re-

The Troops in the Pay of *Great Britain*, which ſerve in the *Netherlands*, amount according to the Liſt laid before the Parliament in *February*, 1712. to } 65197
Deduct One Batallion of *Palatines*, inſerted in the Liſt of the Troops for the *Netherlands*, under the Year, 1712. and which never Serv'd there. } 600
64597

The Troops in the Pay of the States which ſerve in the *Netherlands*, amount according to the aforeſaid Liſt to } 122458
But under the Year, 1701. too many are reckon'd by —— 1949
120509

On the other Side under the Year, 1712. there's omitted } 1092
And under the Year, 1706. too many are Deducted for the Troops of *Italy* by } 1538
2630

The Troops of *Great Britain*, and of this State, amount together to 123139
187736
Great-Britain ſays, this State engag'd in the Beginning of the War to furniſh —— 102000
Great-Britain to furniſh —— —— —— 40000
In the Year, 1703. *Great-Britain* —— —— —— 10000
This State —— —— —— —— —— —— —— 10000
Since the Year 1703. *Great-Britain* and this State took into Service 25736 Men, of which this State as *Great Britain* alledges, ought to pay Three Fifths, or —— 15442

Great Britain Two Fifths, or —— —— —— —— 10294 —— ——
Great-Britain Pays in all as above —— 64597 —— 60294 —— ——
Ergo too much by —— —— —— —— 4303
This State pays in all as above —— —— —— 123139 127442
Ergo too little by —— —— —— —— 4303 60294
187736

And this ſmall Deficiency they excuſe, by pretending *that the State had augmented Her Troops with above Fifty Thouſand Men long before Great Britain* had made any conſiderable Augmentation on Her Part; as to their not obſerving the Condition of the Augmentation of the Troops by continuing the Prohibition of Commerce and Correſpondence with *France*, they Anſwer, 'That Engagement was only for a Year by way of Tryal, and by no 'means as a Condition to which the Augmentation of the Troops was annex'd, and 'twas only out of pure Deference to the Sentiments of Her *Britiſh* Majeſty who deſir'd it, and had 'caus'd Inſtances to be made on that Subject; the Agreement was exactly obſerv'd all the 'time it laſted, and after its expiration the States General notify'd to Her Majeſty 'the Reaſons they had againſt prolonging it; theſe Reaſons were acquies'd in, 'there was no more Talk of the Prohibition of Commerce, the Augmentation of 20000 'Men was continu'd, and the Houſe of Commons granted every Year the neceſſary Subſidies 'for the Proportion which *Great Britain* was to contribute thereto, without ever making the leaſt Objection as to the Prohibition or Commerce.' The Deficiencies in *Spain* and *Portugal* they endeavour alſo to make up there, as well as in other Places; they ſay they oblig'd themſelves only for a Third Part of the 12000 Men ſtipulated to be ſent thither, and that *Great Britain*, from the beginning, took on her ſelf not only her own Third Part, but the Emperor's alſo, and that not only as to the Forces but as to the Subſidies; they give alſo a Liſt of the Troops they have ſent to *Portugal* or *Catalonia*, as follows:

	Batall.	Squad.	Foot	Horſe and Dragoons.
In 1703 to *Portugal*,	6	5	3960	852
In 1704 to *Portugal*,	2		1320	
In 1705 to *Spain*,	4		2400	
In 1706 to *Spain*,	3	5	2376	780
In 1707. the *Palatine* Troops from *Italy* to *Spain*	6	8	4468	1488
In 1711. *Diesbag*'s Regiment of *Swiſſers* was raiſ'd, and lies ready on the Frontiers of *Swiſſerland* to March to *Spain*.	2		1200	
	23	18	15724	3120
				15724
				18844

Beſides theſe, the following Recruits were

Sent to *Spain* and *Portugal* in the Autum of 1704	600
In the Spring of 1705.	730
In the Autumn of 1705.	1283
In the Autumn of 1706.	1500
In the Autumn of 1708.	850
	4963
	23807

Place this after Page 171.

Reſolv'd,

That at the Beginning of this War, the Subſidies were paid in Equal Proportions by Her Majeſty and the States General, but Her Majeſty has ſince paid more than Her Proportion, Three Millions One Hundred Fifty Thouſand Crowns.

I ſhall not pretend to juſtify the Conduct of the States, which is thus ſeverely animadverted upon, and had been before handled with as much ſeverity by the Author of the *Conduct of the Allies*, as was alſo the Barrier Treaty, but to ſhew how ſtrictly Impartial I wou'd be to all Men, I ſhall give the Reader the Subſtance of what the States alledge by way of Anſwer, in the above-mention'd Memorial.

As to their Deficiency at Sea, they ſay *they employ'd during this War, for the Common Cauſe* in the Mediterranean, *the* Channel, *and the* North-Sea, *the following Number of Ships all of the Line, without reckoning Frigats, or other leſſer Ships.*

In 1702	55
In 1703	50
In 1704	56
In 1705	56
In 1706	54
In 1707	49
In 1708	53
In 1709	50
In 1710	43
In 1711	48

As to the Deficiency of the Troops in *Flanders*, after a very long Diſcuſſion of that Matter, the Memorial gives us the following Account of the State of thoſe Troops. The

They own indeed that ſince the Year 1706, they have been deficient in their Quota of Troops in *Spain* and *Portugal*, but upon this they obſerve, 'Tho it ſhou'd be allow'd that 'the State ought to have ſent more Troops to '*Catalonia*, and alſo to have re-plac'd in *Por-* '*tugal* thoſe which march'd out of it in 1706. 'to *Spain*; it muſt nevertheleſs be certain ac- 'cording to all the Rules of Equity, that the 'conſiderable Efforts She has made in the *Ne-* '*therlands*, and above what *Great Britain* has 'done, wou'd abundantly make up thoſe De- 'ficiencies: I ſhall conclude what I have to ſay 'on this Head, with the following Paragraph 'of this Memorial: The Extraordinary Charge, '*ſay they*, of the War in *Spain* and *Portugal* is 'reckon'd by *Great Britain* to a very great Sum, 'but as to that of the *Netherlands*, no more is 'ſaid than that the Extraordinary Charges of the 'War there came to above 1107096 *l.* Ster- 'ling, *&c. They go on*, If *Great Britain* has paid 'very large Sums for the Extraordinaries of 'the War in *Spain* and *Portugal*, the States Ge- 'neral have alſo laid out very great Sums for 'thoſe of the War in the *Netherlands*, *viz.* '65861821 Livres, ſo that they exceed thoſe 'Grtat *Britain* 53683765 Livres, reckoning Ele- 'ven *Dutch* Gelders for one Pound Sterling,' *To this they add*, 100000 Crowns paid yearly to the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, from 1704 to 1709. and 400000 Crowns to the King of *Denmark*, to facilitate the Treaty with him. As this Memorial is very long, I cannot pretend to inſert it at large, tho' it is a very Curious Piece if it be Genuine; for notwithſtanding it is ſaid, that Monſieur *Borſelle* preſented it to Her Majeſty in the Printed Copy of it, yet there is

good

good Authority to produce againſt it, no leſs than that of the Houſe of Commons it ſelf, for upon the reading Part of this Paper in the Houſe on *Monday* the 7th of *April*, 1712. it was

Reſolv'd,

That the Pretended *Memorial printed in the* Daily Courant, *was a Falſe, Scandalous and Malicious Libel, reflecting upon the Reſolutions of that Houſe, and the Addreſs of that Houſe to Her Majeſty thereupon, in Breach of the Privilege of the Houſe.*

However, it muſt be own'd, that it appear'd with all the Pomp and Tokens of a True Memorial, for beſides what has been ſaid before of its having been preſented to the Queen on *Thurſday April* the 3d, 1712. *by the Sieur* de Borſelle, *Envoy Extraordinary from the States to Her Majeſty*, to uſe the Words of the Paper it ſelf, it was ſaid to be *Printed by* Paul Scheltus, *Printer in Ordinary to the High and Mighty Lords, the States General of the United Provinces*, Anno 1712. *By Authority*, and was ſign'd by their Officers Monſieur *Van Iſſelmund*, and Monſieur *Fagel*.

A Committee was appointed to enquire who was the Author, Printer and Publiſher of the ſaid Libel, of which Committee Mr. *Hungerford* was Chair-man, and made his Report, 'That Samuel *Buckley* the Writer and Printer 'of the *Daily Courant*, had own'd the having 'Tranſlated and Printed the ſaid Memorial; 'whereupon the Queſtion was put, That it 'appearing to this Houſe that *Samuel Buckley* is 'the Printer of the *Pretended Memorial* printed 'in the *Daily Courant* of the 7th Inſtant (*April*) 'which hath been adjudg'd by this Houſe to

'be

'be a Falſe, Scandalous and Malicious Libel
'reflecting upon the Reſolutions of this Houſe
'and the Addreſs to Her Majeſty thereupon is
'Breach of the Privilege of this Houſe, that
'he for the ſaid Offence be taken into the
'Cuſtody of the Sergeant at Arms attending
'this Houſe.' And the Houſe dividing upon
the Queſtion, it was carry'd in the *Affirmative*
by a *Majority* of 188 Voices againſt 57. That
the Houſe had good Reaſon to ſhew their Re-
ſentment in this manner, may be ſeen by the
very firſt Paragraph of the *Memorial*, wherein
it is ſaid, 'Theſe Reſolutions, or Votes of the
'Houſe of Commons, are thus drawn up in
'Form of Deciſions, as a Charge againſt the
'*States General*, who have the Honour to Live
'with Her Majeſty of *Great Britain* in a full
'and perfect Amity, and to be engag'd with
'her in the ſtricteſt Alliances. Beſides, this is
'done at a Time when an Union and Har-
'mony betwixt *Gr. Britain* and the States of the
'*United Provinces*, are more neceſſary than War
'to obtain a Safe and Honourable Peace. They
'are alſo follow'd by an Addreſs that was
'preſented to Her Majeſty, which having been
'printed and publiſh'd, as well as their Votes
'or Reſolutions, muſt without doubt very
'much ſurprize thoſe who have but the leaſt
'Knowledge of the great and extraordinary
'Efforts which the *States* have made in this
'War, *&c.* *Again*, But tho' it be impoſſible
'that the ſaid Reſolutions ſhou'd fail of ma-
'king a diſadvantageous Impreſſion of the State
'upon thoſe who have not an exact Know-
'ledge of Affairs, yet they muſt loſe very
'much of their Force, when it is conſider'd
'that the Rſolutions and Addreſs were form'd

'and

and the *States General* ſo poſitively Condemn'd by them, without having any Opportunity directly or indirectly, to make known what they had to ſay on this Subject, or the leaſt Knowledge of the Eſtimates or Liſts upon which theſe Votes were founded. In ſhort, without having any way left them to remove by Explanation and neceſſary Information, the Prejudices that the Houſe ſeem to have entertain'd againſt their Conduct, which certainly is not conſiſtent with the Rules of Equity and Friendſhip. All which, ſ ſevere as it is on theſe Votes and Reſolutions, omes not up to the laſt Paragraph of this Pretended Memorial, which it was not for the Honour of the Repreſentatives of *Great Britain* o let paſs without Cenſure. 'We don't believe, *ſays the Author of that Paper*, that we ought to take for a Reflection on the *State*, what the Houſe ſays in their Addreſs, *That thoſe who have all the Profit of the War, can't eaſily be diſpos'd to deprive themſelves of it, and that the true Reaſon why ſo many People* delight in a War, *which bring Annually from* Great Britain *a Rich Harveſt into their Granaries, are eaſy to be gueſs'd at. For beſides, that theſe Words cannot be apply'd to the State with the leaſt Shadow of Reaſon.* We are able to prove uncontrovertibly, by a great Number of the Queen's Speeches to her Parliament, and by the Addreſſes of Both Houſes, That *Great Britain* as well as this State thought it was abſolutely neceſſary to puſh on the War with Vigour. The *States* could not deſire the Continuation of a War, the Expence of which ſhe is ſcarce able to bear, and from which ſhe reaps no advantage capable to make up her Loſſes by it.

'On

'On the contrary, ſhe has always wiſh'd, an
'does now wiſh from the bottom of her Hear
'*For ſuch a Peace as may in ſome meaſure compe*
'*ſate the Treaſure and Blood it has coſt her, as m*
'*anſwer the Bleſſings which God Almighty has bee*
'*pleas'd abundantly to give to the Arms of the Co*
'*federates, and as may, humanely ſpeaking, aſſert a*
'*the Peace of* Europe *againſt the Exorbitant Powe*
'*of* France, *without which we fear the War h*
'*been begun and carry'd on to little Purpoſe.* W
'might alſo prove here by very good Argu
'ments, that the above mention'd Addreſs i
'the Reflections upon the State on the Head
'the *Barrier Treaty*, contains very falſe Propo
'ſitions,' a Charge not to be endur'd by
Houſe of Commons of *Great Britain*, an
therefore the Proceedings againſt this Pretend
ed Memorial cannot but be grateful to all the
Admirers. The Subſtance of the Addreſs
the Houſe, to which Reference is made in th
Paper, appears in their Reſolutions and Vote
on this Subject, which render'd the inſerting
unneceſſary: The *Pretended Memorial* takes N
tice of another Paſſage in it, and the Refle
ctions upon it are no more reſpectful nor
better grounded than thoſe I have already take
from it. 'They acquaint Her Majeſty, ſa
'*the Author or Authors*, when they innumera
'the Motives which induc'd the late Kin
'*William* to enter into the War, that accor
'ing to the Treaty of the *Grand Alliance* tho
'Motives were to aſſiſt the Emperor in h
'Pretenſions to the *Spaniſh* Monarchy and t
'*States General* in recovering their loſt Barrie
'they afterwards add, that in all Reſpects th
'Allies are equally intereſted with *Great Brit*
'in the Succeſs of the War, and for the mo

'pa

part a great deal more, yet this very Treaty of the Grand Alliance on which they found their Propoſition, ſets forth expreſly in the Preamble, that the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* were in iminent Danger of loſing *their* Navigation and Commerce in the *Mediterranean*, the *Indies* and other Parts, and that *France* and *Spain* were more and more United to trample upon the Liberties of *Europe* and to ruin the Commerce, Motives which concern'd *Great Britain* ſo directly and ſo nearly, that 'tis eaſy to infer from thence that She carries on the War as much for her ſelf as the *Emperor*, the *States* or the *Allies*. This appears yet more plainly from the ſeparate Article, concluded the 12th of *April* 1702. between the *Emperor*, the Queen of *Great Britain* and the *States General*, which ought to have the ſame force as if it were inſerted *Verbatim* in the Principal Treaty, for the Affront put upon the Late King *William*, Her Preſent Majeſty and the whole *Britiſh* Nation, by owning the *Pretended* Prince of *Wales* for King of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, being expreſly ſet down in the Article among the *Motives* of the *War* as well as in Her Majeſty's Declaration of War, which Motive cou'd not have been inſerted in the Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons, without too much weakening the above-mention'd Propoſition, *viz.* That the Allies are on all Accounts equally concern'd with *Great Britain* in the Succeſs of the War, and for moſt part a great deal more. Indeed it can't be conceiv'd upon what Principle this Propoſition could be founded, nor in what Senſe it can agree with the Demands of the Queen of *Great Britain* for a Peace.

'Her Majeſty demands that the moſt Chri-
'ſtian King ſhou'd acknowledge Her; That he
'likewiſe own the Succeſſion in the Proteſtant
'Line of the Houſe of *Hanover*, as it is Eſta-
'bliſh'd by Acts of Parliament; that he re-
'fuſe all manner of Aid and Aſſiſtance to the
'Pretender; that he make a Treaty of Com-
'merce with *Great Britain*, That he demoliſh
'the Fortifications of *Dunkirk* and fill up the
'Harbour, and that he yield to Her Majeſty
'the Iſlands of St. *Chriſtopher* and *Newfoundland*,
'with *Acadia*, and other Countries in *North*
'*America*. Now 'tis plain that theſe De-
'mands are not of ſuch a Nature that they
'concern the other Allies, as much or more
'than *Great Britain her ſelf*.' How very eaſy is
it to anſwer all theſe Objections which one
cou'd not reaſonably expect from an Ally that
had been ſo much oblig'd.

The Houſe having ſo juſtly reſented the
Treatment they had met with in this Paper by
puniſhing the Printer, proceeded to other Bu-
ſineſs.

A Bill was order'd to be brought in, and
paſs'd into an Act for the Eaſe of *Inſolvent*
Debtors; the Happy Effects of which, have e-
ver ſince appear'd in the Prodigious Number
of Priſoners enlarg'd by it out of all the Priſons
in *England*, for the eaſy payment of Ten Shillings
to the *Gazetee*; the many Thouſand Names
that have been advertis'd in it are a Proof of
the great Bleſſing this Bill was to the Poor. And
the Advantage that accru'd to particular Perſons
by Advertiſements, ought not to be grutch'd
when the Liberty of ſo many Wretches was
procur'd by it.

Being

Being willing to preſerve the Thread of every articular Subject of this Hiſtory, I have been orc'd to break in ſome times upon Chronogical Order; had I follow'd the Method of he *Journals* of the Houſe, it had in that been ore regular, but my Hiſtory wou'd certainly ave been more perplex'd and tedious. On the 9th of *February*, 1711. the Report from the ommiſſioners for Taking, Examining and tating the Publick Accounts, being taken in- Conſideration with relation to Mr. *Cardon-l*, and Sir *David Dalrumple*, concerning Money id to Sir *David* on the Forage Contract, and Mr. *Cardonnel* by the Contractors for Bread d Bread Waggons; the latter having been ard in his Place withdrew, and the Houſe

Reſolv'd,

That the taking a Gratuity of 500 *Gold Ducats nually from the Contractors for Bread and Bread aggons, for the Army in the* Low Countries, *by* dam Cardonnel, *Eſq*; *Secretary to the General re, a Member of this Houſe, was Unwarrantable d Corrupt.*

Reſolv'd,

That the ſaid Adam Cardonnel, *Eſq*; *for the d Offence be expell'd this Honſe.*

The Writer, who took on him to Treat of is Subject by *Seſſions*, has the Aſſurance to inuate, that Mr. *Cardonnel* ſuffer'd as much on Maſter, the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Account as his n. For ſpeaking of the Debate relating to *David Dalrymple*, being drop'd, he makes s mannerly and juſt Reflection, *That he was t deſerving of Compaſſion than one who in concert*

with his Master, was supposʼd to have singerʼd va Sums of Money.

The Specifick Explanation of the Offers *France* for a General Peace being come over fro *Holland*, they were receiv'd with so much I dignation, that the Lord *Hallifax* made Motion in the House of Peers, for presenti an Address to the Queen about those Offer which he call'd *Trifling, Arrogant and Injurious Her Majesty and her Allies.* His Lordship w seconded by several Peers of both Denominat ons, who said in substance, *That those Propo tions ought to be resented with the utmost Indigna on; That it plainly appear'd* France *had no oth Design in view, than to amuse and divide the A lies, and in particular that it was derogatory to h Majesty's Honour, to enter into any Negotiation wi that Crown, before Her Majesty's Just Title w acknowledg'd.* I refer the Reader to the H story of the *Treaty of Utrecht*, for that *Specifi Explanation*, and desire him to compare it wi the Articles of the Treaty, to see what a va difference there is between one and the oth As much as this Motion was for the Honour Her Majesty, and for the Interest of the Allie Endeavours were us'd to adjourn the Debat it being said, 'That the Offers which we 'handed about having no other Authority th 'their being inserted in the *Holland* Gazett 'might not be Genuine, and therefore t 'Lords ought not to take any Notice of ther 'till such time as the Queen had communic 'ted them to the House." But this and oth such Arguments were not strong enough suppress the Resentment of that Illustrious A sembly, for the Indignity offer'd their Sov reign; and it was resolv'd without dividing,

A

Addreſs Her Majeſty. A Committee was accordingly appointed to draw up that Addreſs, which being reported and agreed to, was preſented the next Day to the Queen, by the whole Houſe.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majeſtys moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Aſſembled, beg leave humbly to repreſent to Your Majeſty, the Juſt Indignation of this Houſe, at the Diſhonourable Treatment of Your Majeſty by France, *in having propos'd to acknowledge Your Majeſty's Title to theſe Realms no ſooner than when the Peace ſhall be Sign'd. And we cannot forbear expreſſing our utmoſt Reſentment of the Terms of Peace offer'd to Your Majeſty and Your Allies, by the Plenipotentiaries of* France. *And we do with the greateſt Zeal and Affection, aſſure Your Majeſty, that this Houſe will ſtand by, and aſſiſt Your Majeſty with our Lives and Fortunes, in carrying on this War in Conjunction with Your Allies, till a Safe and Honourable Peace can be obtain'd for Your Majeſty and Your Allies.*

The Vigour with which this Moſt Honourable Houſe proceeded on this Occaſion, gave a check to the Inſolence of ſuch as were in the Intereſts of *France*; and tho' the Houſe of Commons did not think fit to preſent an Addreſs on the ſame Subject, it was not doubted but they highly reſented the Indignity offer'd Her Majeſty and Her Allies.

We have obſerv'd already, that Mr. *Walpole* had been Expell'd the Houſe, and ſent to the Tower, and for what. A New Writ being ſent for his Borough, *Lyn Regis*, to Chuſe a Burgeſs

in his room, Mr. *Walpole* was again Choſen
repreſent them by a great Majority, for whi
that Ancient and Populous Borough is, in ce
tain Libels, term'd a *Factious Town*. Indeed t
extraordinary Love and Eſteem the People
Lyn had for their Repreſentative, did him
Service in the Houſe of Commons, who Vot
him incapable of being Elected a Member
ſerve in the preſent Parliament. It was doub
leſs a great Extenuation of the Diſgrace
tended him by it, that his Borough would
ceive no ill Impreſſion of him, but bore him
ſame Affection and Reſpect as when they fi
Choſe him.

The Epiſcopal Party in *Scotland*, finding t
favourable Diſpoſition of this Parliament
wards them, made another Step, which t
Presbyterians thought an Invaſion of their Righ
as the National Church. But the Parliame
of *Great Britain*, who are the beſt Judges
Right, thinking otherwiſe, a Bill was broug
in and paſs'd, *To reſtore the Patrons to their An
ent Rights of Preſenting Miniſters to the Churc
Vacant in that Part of* Great Britain, *call'd* Sc
land, as was alſo another Bill, *For Repeal
an Act paſs'd in the Parliament of* Scotland,
titul'd, *An Act for diſcharging the* Yule Vacan
that is, for reſtoring the Obſervation of *Chri
mas Holidays*, which the People of *North-Brit
were ſo Irreligious as not to obſerve, with t
due Devotion which at that time is ſo Con
cuous in thoſe of *South Britain*. The Gene
Aſſembly of the *Kirk* of *Scotland*, Petitio
againſt theſe Bills, and Five even of the Bi
ops, were for rejecting the firſt of them, app
hending it broke in a little upon the Unio
ho

however both Bills paſs'd the Two Houſes, and had the Royal Aſſent.

It has been the Opinion of ſome Men, that if there were not ſo many Gentlemen in Places of Honour and Profit admitted to Sit in the Houſe of Commons, *The Freedom of Parliament* wou'd not at all ſuffer by it. Several Attempts have been made to *Limit the Number of Officers Sitting in that Houſe*, but none have ſucceeded that anſwer'd the Ends intended by them. A Bill to this purpoſe paſs'd the Houſe of Commons, but was rejected by the Houſe of Lords, being carry'd in the *Negative* by five or ſix Voices.

The extream Licence of the Preſs in Weekly Libels, ſuch as the *Examiner*, *Poſt-Boy*, *Review*, &c. being juſtly complain'd of by all Parties, the Committee appointed to think of Meaſures to redreſs that Greivance, came to ſeveral Reſolutions about it, but the Report was adjourn'd from Time to Time. So many Difficulties aroſe in this Affair, that it was thonght fit to leave it as they found it, only a good Tax was laid on all Paper, Pamphlets and News Papers, to puniſh the Licence of the Proprietors. The Grant Bill was again brought on, and the Commencement of the Inſpection again, dated the 13th of *February*, 1688, the very Day King *WILLIAM* and Queen *MARY* of Glorious Memory were Proclaim'd upon. And to ſecure its paſſing, a *Tack* was thought of, *But*, ſays an Ingenious Author, *upon a Promiſe ſaid to be made by a Great Miniſter, that he wou'd uſe all his Intereſt to procure the Paſſing, of the firſt of thoſe Bills ſingle in the Houſe of Lords, the Commons* reſolv'd *on the Sixth of* May, 'That the Committee of the whole Houſe ſhou'd

'be diſcharg'd from the Inſtruction, *To al-*
'*ter and make theſe Two Bills into one*, which
'was carry'd by a great Majority of 300 Voices
'againſt 81.

That Dangerous Experiment, the *Tack*, having not now ſo many for it as when it was attempted for the Bill to prevent *Occaſional Conformity*. The Grant Bill being to be perfected in order to be ſent to the Lords Seven Commiſſioners were Choſen, and their Names inſerted in it, as

John Hind Cotton, Eſq;
James Murray, Eſq;
Henry Lord Viſcount *Down*,
Charles Cholmondeley, Eſq;
James Bulteel, Eſq;
William Levinz, Eſq;
Sir *Edmond Bacon*, Bar.

The Bill was read the Firſt Time in the Houſe of Lords, and the Queſtion being put for a Second Reading, it was carry'd in the Affirmative by Two Voices only, it being then referr'd to a Committee of the whole Houſe; the Earl of *Wharton*, the Lord *Cowper*, Lord *Halliſax*, and other Peers, made ſeveral Eloquent Speeches againſt it. There were 6 or 7 Diviſions in this Debate, and the *Affirmative* ſtill carry'd it but by *One* Vote. The Bill was the next Day read a Second Time, and a long Debate aroſe upon it, in which his Grace the Duke of *Argyle*, and his Brother the Earl of *Iſlay*, diſtinguiſh'd themſelves; and as it ſeem'd to reflect on the Memory of our *Deliverer* King *William*, to retroſpect into the Grants from the

the Day of his Acceſſion to the Throne, the happieſt Day this Kingdom had known ſince the *Reſtoration*, the Duke of *Argyle* with great Vigour and Eloquence vindicated that Prince's Glorious Memory, which was certainly attack'd in ſo Odious a Diſtinction. The Lords and Gentlemen whom his Late Majeſty had favour'd with thoſe Grants, had doubtleſs deſerv'd them for their Service to his Government and their Affection to his Perſon, whether there was Reaſon to believe that that Affection and Service wou'd have been reckon'd Merit by thoſe who had ſet a Mark of Reproach on the Æra of his Reign, let the Reader imagine, and Judge himſelf of the Partial Tenor the Grant Bill: The Duke of *Leeds*, the Earl of *Rochester*, and other Lords, had large Grants from King *Charles* and King *James*. Let me ask what were the Services that merited them, will they not be found to be ſome of the Counſels that made the *Revolution* a Caſe of extream Neceſſity? Yet only King *William*'s Friends were to ſtand the Scrutiny of the Seven Commiſſioners. The Duke of *Argyle* ſaid, *That if for the Eaſe of the Publick they found it proper to recal the Grants of the Crown, he wou'd* Subſcribe to it, *provided they wou'd go ſo far back as the Reſtoration of King* Charles II. *But that he could never agree to Limit the Bill to thoſe of King* William, *for that ſuch an Act wou'd be Injurious to the Memory of the Deliverer of* Great Britain, *and of all* Europe, *which ought to be had in Reverence by all Honeſt Men.* What then, are thoſe who Affront and Villify his Glorious Memory, what are they if they are not Honeſt Men? Are they fit for Employments and Truſts under any other Character? It was urg'd by the Peers who ſpoke againſt

againſt the Bill, 'That it gave too much Cre-
'dit and Authority to a Miniſtry, who by the
'paſſing of the ſaid Bill wou'd have the means
'to Ruin and Oppreſs thoſe who had not the
'good Luck to pleaſe them.' To this it was reply'd, but I ſhall not ſay by whom, *That no one had reaſon to be allarm'd at the Bill, ſince the Intent of it was only to Examine the Value of the Grants made by King* William, *and upon what Conſiderations they were given, and that as it was preſum'd thoſe that enjoy'd them had rendred very Signal Services to their Country, it was not to be doubted but the Parliament wou'd confirm them*; This was immediately anſwer'd by the Earl of *Wharton*, *that it was alſo to be preſum'd that thoſe who enjoy'd the Grants of King* Charles II. *and King* James II. *might have likewiſe rendred Important Services to the Nation, wherefore it wou'd be very proper to look back into the Motives of all thoſe Grants, in order to Confirm them to thoſe who had deſerv'd them.* To which it was reply'd by the Peer that ſpoke before, *That he had been inform'd that the Commons had no Deſign Abſolutely to reſume the Grants of King* William, *but only to make the Poſſeſſors Pay the Value of Five Years Rent, for which they wou'd have the ſaid Grants confirm'd to them for ever.* To this the Earl of *Wharton* is ſaid to have anſwer'd, *That he would not at all call in Queſtion what a Lord of ſuch known Probity and Sincerity had advanc'd, but that the Reſumption of all the Grants of* Ireland *ſhew'd that the Houſe of Commons had not been Content with a Part.*

The Debate laſted ſeveral Hours, and when the Votes were gather'd, they were found equal on both Sides, ſo the *Negative* carry'd it according to the Cuſtom of Parliament. The *Dutch* Prints told us this was owing to the E-
of

of P^ortla^nd, who underſtanding that the Lord *Colepepper* had ſent his Proxy to the E. of S^underla^nd, who could not produce it by Reaſon of his Indiſpoſition, diſpatch'd an Expreſs that return'd ſoon enough to deliver the ſaid Proxy to another Lord. *But*, ſays the Excellent and Impartial Writer I have already made ſome uſe of, *others, who pretended to be let into the Knowledge of the ſecret Springs of Affairs, did not ſtick to affirm, that had a certain* D^ukc, *and a* M^arquiſs *not abſented themſelves from the Houſe upon this Occaſion, the Bill had actually paſs'd.* If that D^ukes and M^arquiſe's cou'd have been brought to vote for a Bill which was like to deprive them of Three or Four Thouſand Pounds *per Annum*, unleſs another Partial Diſtinction had been made, and all thoſe excepted, *who had the good Luck to pleaſe.* I ſhall not enter into the Negotiations of Peace, farther than the Parliament was concern'd in them, which was to hear what Terms were agreed upon, and they were found to be ſo Advantagious and Honourable, that the Votes always went with them, and when the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons preſented the Money Bill, he had theſe Expreſſions in his Compliment to the Queen, *That her Faithful Commons were in hopes that what they had ſo cheerfully given for her Majeſty's Occaſions, wou'd enable her Majeſty to put an End to the preſent War by a Saſe and Honourable Peace.* There is no Word that carries with it in the very ſound of it more Charms than *Peace*. But when it is accompany'd with thoſe two happy Epithets, *Saſe* and *Honourable*, it is a Bleſſing which nothing can make more deſirable but the Addition of a Third Epithet, *Laſting*. The reducing the Ex-

Exhorbitant Power of *France*, by dividing the *Spaniſh* Monarchy from it entirely, in the Perſon of *Philip* the Vth, was certainly the ſureſt Way to make the Peace *Laſt*, and I wonder there ſhould be ſome Men ſo ſhort-ſighted as to imagine, that *Philip* of *Bourbon* wou'd not make us as good a Friend as *Charles* of *Auſtria*, or that it was not for the Intereſt of *England* to prevent an Exorbitance of Power in the Emperor, as well as in the *French* King. Such Men however there were, and theſe nothing wou'd ſatisfie but the reducing *Lewis* the XIVth ſo low, that he ſhou'd never again have been able to hurt us. Now if he cou'd do us no Harm he cou'd do us no Good, and then of what Weight wou'd he be in the Ballance of Power, which muſt ſurely have turn'd the Scale another Way? How contrary were the Notions of thoſe that *Delighted in War*, from thoſe who took *Delight* in *Peace*. Mr. *Hampden* ſaid in the Houſe, *That notwithſtanding all the Promiſes given to the Commons, we had an unactive, laſie Campaign, and a trifling Negotiation of Peace: So that we were amus'd by our Miniſters at Home, and trick'd by our Enemies Abroad.* My Author obſerves upon this, 'That Mr. Secretary St. *John* very readily anſwer'd, 'That it 'highly reflected on her Majeſty and her Mi'niſters, and that tho' ſome Members had been 'ſent to the *Tower* for leſs Offences, and that 'he who ſpoke laſt, might think he deſerv'd 'the ſame Puniſhment, it was hop'd the Houſe 'wou'd be of another Opinion'. To which Sir *Richard Onſlow* reply'd, *That to ſuppoſe her Majeſty or her Miniſters had any Influence on the Deliberations of that Houſe, was to do an Injury to* her Majeſty, *and to violate the Privileges of that Houſe.*

Houſe. In this he was ſeconded by Mr. *Lechmere.* But the Debate drop'd. May not I ask whether the Campaign was Lazy and Unactive, whether we were trick'd by our Enemies, or amus'd by our M——rs. If we were not, Mr. *Hampden* doubtleſs committed an Offence that deſerv'd Puniſhment. On the other hand, Freedom of Speech is a Privilege of that Houſe, which is never to be violated. I can't ſee how that Freedom can be maintain'd, without reflecting ſometimes, not on the Sovereign, whoſe Character is Sacred, but on the Miniſters. What is it we underſtand by the Word *Grievances*? If there are any to be redreſs'd, who are they that muſt be guilty of 'em? The Sovereign can do no wrong. The Miniſters have done Wrong, and may do ſo again, and when thoſe Wrongs are complain'd of, if a Stop may be put to it by ſaying, *It highly reflects upon them.* I don't ſee wherein the Liberty of Speech is ſo valuable a Privilege as 'tis taken to be, or which is the Way to have Grievances redreſs'd. I am ſure ſuch an Anſwer will be ready on all Occaſions.

Upon Notice from Abroad, that an Opportunity had offer'd to fight the *French* with Advantage, and that the *Engliſh* General had refus'd it. The Lord *Hallifax* acquainted the Houſe of Peers the 27th. of *May*, that he had Matters of great Importance to lay before them, and deſir'd that the Members of that Houſe might be ſummon'd to attend the Service of the Houſe the next Day, which being order'd accordingly, his Lordſhip began his Speech with taking notice of the ſtrange Declaration made by the Duke of *Ormond*, *That he had Orders not to act offenſively againſt the Enemy.*

He

He then ſet forth the ill Conſequences of ſuch a Proceeding, and the Neceſſity of carrying on the War with the utmoſt Vigour, in order to obtain a Safe and Honourable Peace, concluding with a Motion for addreſſing the Queen humbly to deſire her Majeſty to lay before the Houſe the Orders ſhe had ſent to her *General*, and to order to him to act *offenſively* in concert with the Allies. Several Lords ſpoke to the ſame purpoſe, and preſs'd the Lords in the Miniſtry to acquaint the Houſe, whether any Orders of Reſtraint had been ſent the Duke of *Ormond*. 'The Duke of *Argyle* excus'd 'any ſuch Orders upon the uncertain Succeſs 'of a Battle, where, according to his Know-'lege, Victory ſo often waver'd and chang'd 'Side, that he who thought himſelf ſure of 'gaining the Day, after Five or Six Succeſs-'ful Events, had at laſt been routed and put 'to flight, he added, that Two Years ago, the 'Confederates might have taken *Arras* or '*Cambray*, inſtead of amuſing themſelves with 'the Inſignificant Conqueſts of *Aire*, *Bethune*, 'and St. *Venant*. I know what Deference is to to be paid to the Speeches and Sentiments of great Soldiers and Stateſmen, yet I know alſo, that the Hiſtory of the World is in other Hands as well as theirs, that other Men have Heads as well as they, and if they have Brains, may as well judge whether Things are Significant or Inſignificant. Mareſchal *Tourville* was not the only *Frenchman* that had the *Batoon* given him for being beaten. And a General that ſhou'd have made ſuch Conqueſts as *Doway*, *Aire*, *Bethune*, and St. *Venant*, in one Campaign for the *French* King, wou'd have been ſtil'd the *Retriever* of the Honour of *France*. Mareſchal *Villars* whoſe

whoſe Life will not produce ſo much Glory as that one *Inſignificant* Year of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s, except we add, his Conqueſts of *Doway* and *Bouchain* laſt Year, when the *Engliſh* had left the Confederate Army. But as the Succeſs of that Campaign is wholly owing to the Diviſion of the Army of the Allies, who cou'd have driven him to the Gates of *Paris*, ſo the Glory of it cannot be his, but muſt redound to thoſe who were the Occaſion of that Diviſion. The Earl of *Nottingham* declar'd in this Debate, *That he cou'd not comprehend why we had given Orders to our General not to fight, unleſs ſome certain Perſons were too apprehenſive of weakning the French, and by that means putting them out of a condition to aſſiſt them to bring to paſs ſome Deſigns which they dar'd not avow.* The Duke of *Devonſhire* ſaid on the ſame Side, 'That by Proximity of Blood he was more concern'd for the Duke's Reputation than any other, and therefore he cou'd not forbear ſaying, That he was ſurpriz'd to ſee any one dare to make uſe of a Nobleman of the firſt Rank, and of ſo diſtinguiſh'd a Character, as an Inſtrument of ſuch a Proceeding. We read in the Foreign Hints, which often inform us of Things that are not communicated to the Publick at Home, that the Earl *Poulet* ſhou'd ſay, 'No Body could doubt of his Grace's Bravery, but that he was not like a certain General, who led Troops to the Slaughter, to cauſe a great Number of Officers to be knock'd on the Head in a Battle, or againſt Stone-Walls, in order to diſpoſe of their Commiſſions.' If this was really ſaid, which I can hardly believe, 'tis no wonder that General ſhou'd think himſelf ſo highly affronted as to require Satisfaction

faction, which the ſame Prints tell us he di
and what was the Iſſue of it: But it havi
no relation to the Hiſtory of the Parliamen
I ſhall not meddle with it. Courage is a Gi
of Nature as well as Wit, and one cann
expect that all the World ſhould be Hero
There's a vaſt Difference between Speaki
and Acting, and the Boldeſt Man in Counc
is commonly the moſt Baſhful in the Fie
The Debate having continu'd ſometime wi
Warmth on both Sides, a Miniſter of State
laſt aſſur'd the Houſe, *That in a few Days h
Majeſty, according to her Promiſe, would lay b
fore them the Conditions on which a General Pe
might be made, which he doubted not would gi
intire Satisfaction to every Member of that Illuſtr
ous Aſſembly.* Upon which the Lord *H*
would have dropt his Motion; *but*, ſays a ver
diſcreet Author, the other Party being ſecu
of a *Majority*, inſiſted to have the Queſtion p
for adjourning the Debate, which was carry
in the *Affirmative* by Sixty Eight Voices again
Forty. Several Lords enter'd their Prote
which was as follows:

'THAT their Lordſhips conceiv'd ſuch
'Order as was propos'd in the Queſti
'to be abſolutely neceſſary, becauſe they we
'convinc d, that the Duke of *Ormond* h
'under ſome Order of Reſtraint from acti
'Offenſively, not only from the Accoun
'which were publick both here and in *Holla*
'of his declaring it to Prince *Eugene* and t
'Deputies of the States, at their late Conſu
'tation, when both Prince *Eugene*, and tho
'Deputies earneſtly preſs'd him to join
'Attacking the *French* Army, which was th
'know

'known to be much Inferior to thoſe of the 'Allies, both in the Number and Condition of 'their Troops, but alſo for that nothing of this 'whole matter was deny'd by thoſe Lords who 'had the Means of knowing theſe Facts as 'undoubtedly would have been without Scru-'ple, had not the ſaid Facts been true, ſince 'no Scruple was made of acquainting the 'Houſe with a ſubſequent Order very lately 'ſent to the Duke of *Ormond*, allowing him to 'join in a Siege, which was a further Evi-'dence, that he had before ſome Orders of 'Reſtraint; for otherwiſe this laſt Order 'wou'd be unneceſſary and abſurd, it being a 'general, conſtant, and ſtanding Inſtruction to 'every Commander in Chief by Land or Sea, 'to do his utmoſt Endeavour to annoy the 'Enemy; and it is manifeſt by this laſt Order, 'that even in the Opinion of the Miniſters, it 'was expedient to take off this Reſtraint in 'ſome Degree; and the leaving the Duke of '*Ormond* ſtill under a Reſtraint from giving 'Battle to the *French*, ſeem'd moſt unaccount-'able and Inconſiſtent with the Liberty in-'dulg'd to him of joining in a Siege, and 'render'd it altogether uſeleſs: For no Place, 'when taken, cou'd be of ſuch Advantage to 'the Allies as *Cambray*, which opens a free 'Paſſage into the Heart of *France*, and 'twas 'impoſſible to beſiege that Place without 'diſlodging the *French* from their Encamp-'ment, and this alſo was impoſſible, if the '*French* wou'd keep their Ground. Other 'Attempts ſeem'd to be of little Uſe, but 'might ſerve to give the *French* Time, which 'they did not want Skill to improve.

'2. That they conceiv'd it would be Derogatory to Her Majeſty's Honour, to publick Faith, and that Juſtice which was due to Her Majeſty's Allies; and that 'twas a ſort of Impoſing upon our Allies a Ceſſation of Arms, without their Conſent, and in the moſt prejudical Manner, becauſe they were not ſo much as acquainted with it, and ſo might have been led into great Difficulties; beſides that, it fruſtrated all Eſſential Advantages againſt the Common Enemy, which might be of fatal Conſequence to this Nation and all *Europe*.

'3. Becauſe it was acknowledg'd, that a General Peace was not concluded, as indeed it was very unlikely it ſhou'd be, there having been no Anſwers in Writing given by the *French* to the Specifick Demands of the Allies, tho' the ſame were deliver'd to the *French* Three Months ago. And it was further declar'd, *That there was no* SEPERATE PEACE, *nay that ſuch a* PEACE *wou'd be* FOOLISH, KNAVISH *and* VILLAINOUS. And therefore while we were in War, and having no Security of a Peace, their Lordſhips conceiv'd that ſuch an Order of Reſtraint was a plain Neglect of all thoſe happy Opportunities which Providence might, and lately did put into our Hands, of ſubduing our Enemy, and forcing him to a Juſt and Honourable Peace. And ſurely it was imprudent and dangerous to rely on the Promiſes of *France*, which were ſo far from being any Security, that even a Peace wou'd not be ſafe in their Opinion, unleſs it be ſuch as gave ſo full Satisfaction to the Allies,

'that they ſhou'd be willing to join with us 'in a Mutual Guaranty of it.

'4. That Her Majeſty having with great 'Wiſdom declar'd to this Parliament, *That the 'beſt Means of obtaining a good Peace, was to 'make early Preparations for War, and a vigorous 'Proſecution of it.* And ſince the Parliament had 'with great Duty and Deference to Her Ma'jeſty, and a juſt Zeal for the Intereſts of 'their Country, and of *Europe*, given very 'great Supplies for that Purpoſe, their Lord'ſhips conceiv'd that ſuch an Order of Re'ſtraint being very different from that Decla'ration of Her Majeſty, muſt be the effect of 'very ill Advice, by which the Parliament's 'good Intention wou'd be defeated, and all 'thoſe heavy Loads of Taxes which they have 'for ſo good Purpoſes cheerfully given, ren'der'd fruitleſs and unneceſſary, and might in 'Concluſion, after having thus trifl'd away 'our Wealth and Time, bring us into the 'Neceſſity of accepting ſuch Peace as it ſhou'd 'pleaſe an Inſolent and Domineering Enemy 'to give us.

It is ſaid theſe Illuſtrious Names were ſubſcrib'd to this Addreſs:

Duke of *Somerſet.*
Duke of *Bolton.*
Duke of *Devonſhire.*
Duke of *Marlborough*
Duke of *Mountague.*
Duke of *Rutland.*
Marquis of *Dorcheſter.*
Earl of *Derby.*
Earl of *Bridgewater.*
Earl of *Carliſle.*
Earl of *Nottingham.*
Earl of *Scarborough.*
Earl of *Orford.*
Earl of *Godolphin.*
Earl of *Wharton.*
Lord Viſc. *Townſhend.*
Ld Biſhop of *Sarum.*

Lord Biſhop of *Oxford.*
Lord Biſhop of *Bangor.*
Lord Biſhop of St. *Aſaph.*
Lord *Rockingham.*
Lord *Mohun.*
Lord *Halliſax.*
Lord *Haverſham.*
Lord *Cowper.*

In the Houſe of Commons, Mr. *Pulteney* made a Motion, *That an Humble Addreſs ſhould be preſented to Her Majeſty, that Her Faithful Commons were juſtly allarm'd at the Intelligence receiv'd from Abroad, That Her General in* Flanders *had declin'd to act Offenſively againſt* France *in Concurrence with Her Allies, and being under the deepeſt Concern for the Dangerous Conſequences which muſt ariſe from thence to the Common Cauſe, did with all Humility beſeech Her Majeſty, that ſpeedy Inſtructions might be given to Her General in* Flanders, *to proſecute the War with the utmoſt Vigour, in Conjunction with Her Allies, as the beſt Means to obtain a* Safe *and* Honourable *Peace for Her Majeſty and all of them, and to quiet the Minds of the People, who could not but be extremely apprehenſive of the fatal Conſequences of ſuch a Diviſion.* A Debate ariſing thereupon, Mr. S—— *St. John* aſſur'd the Houſe, That the Conditions of Peace wou'd be laid before them in a few Days, and a Member ſaying, *It was Treacherous to carry on the Negotiation,* the ſame Gentleman ſaid, *It was not Treacherous to act for the Advantage of* England, *and as for what Share he had in it, tho' he was never ſo much cenſur'd, the bare Satisfaction of acting in that Point, wou'd be a ſufficient Recompence and Comfort to him all the Life, and he Glory'd in it.* If there was much Occaſion to Glory in it then, what will there be when the *Eighth* and *Ninth* Articles

the Treaty of Commerce are Confirm'd, and the People of *England* ſhall be as ſenſible of the Advantages that have been promis'd to them in their Trade with *France*, eſpecially as to their Wollen Manufactures, as of thoſe that have been obtain'd for the Allies in their common Security, then indeed will be the true Time of Glory and Comfort. Mr. *Pulteney*'s Motion being form'd into a Queſtion, and that Queſtion put, it was carry'd in the *Negative* by a Majority of 203 Votes againſt 73.

After which the Houſe reſolv'd upon an Addreſs to Her Majeſty, 'to expreſs their *entire Confidence* in her moſt Gracious Promiſe 'to Communicate to Her Parliament the 'Terms of Peace before the ſame ſhould be 'concluded, and that they wou'd Support 'Her Majeſty in obtaining an Honourable and 'Safe Peace againſt all ſuch Perſons either 'at Home or Abroad, who had endeavour'd 'or ſhould endeavour to obſtruct the ſame.' It was very ſtrange any one ſhou'd at Home obſtruct an *Honourable and Safe Peace*; what was done Abroad was not ſo much to be admir'd at, for every one minding their own Intereſts might not agree alike in what was Safe and Honourable. Mr. *Murray* having made a Motion, that an Humble Addreſs ſhould be preſented to Her Majeſty, that She wou'd be pleas'd to apply the Rents of the Late Biſhop's Lands in *North Britain*, that remain'd in the Crown, for the Support of ſuch of the Epiſcopal Clergy there, as ſhould take the Oaths to Her Majeſty, an Addreſs was preſented to that Effect, and Her Majeſty was Graciouſly pleas'd to Anſwer, *That Orders ſhou'd be given ac-*

cordingly. What the Amount of these Revennues come to, may be seen by the Report of the *Commissioners of the Publick Account*, Dated *March* the 11th, 1711. in which it is said, 'By the best Estimate we can make 'after deducting the Grants and Allocations 'claim'd and retain'd by the several Grantees, 'the Publick Taxes and other Allowances 'crav'd by the Collectors, the whole Revenue 'of all the Bishopricks at a Medium for seve-'ral Years, part of the Rents being paid in 'kind, and causing the yearly Product to vary, 'amounts to no more annually to the Queen 'than 600 *l.* or thereabouts, exclusive of the 'Revenue of the Dean of the Chappel Royal, 'which is about 250 *l.* and enjoy'd by Mr. '*William Carstaires*, from which 600 *l.* about '500 *l. per Ann.* hath for these several years 'past been deducted for the Sallaries of those 'employ'd to Collect the same.' The appropriating such a Revenue to so Charitable a use, cou'd not but be Matter of great Consolation to the Juring Clergy, whose Number not being very large, a large Revenue was not necessary to relieve them.

On the 6th of *June*, 1711. the Queen came to the House of Peers, and sending for the Commons, made a most Gracious Speech to Both Houses, wherein She Communicated to them the Terms of Peace, which being at large in the Votes, in the History of the Treaty of *Utrecht*, and other Collections, I shall refer to them. When the Commons return'd to their House, Two or Three Members spoke something against those Terms, however it was,

Resolv'd

Reſolv'd *Nemine Contradicente*,
'That an Humble Addreſs ſhou'd be made to
'Her Majeſty. acknowledging Her great Con-
'deſcenſion in Communicating the Terms
'upon which a General Peace might be made,
'expreſſing the Satisfaction of the Houſe in
'what Her Majeſty had already done, and
'their *entire Confidence* in Her Majeſty's ſtea-
'dily purſuing the true Intereſts of Her King-
'doms, and in Her Majeſty's Endeavours
'to procure for *All Her Allies what was due*
'*to them by TREATIES for their Security, &c.*
Which Addreſs was preſented by the whole Houſe the 9th of *June*. Things did not go ſo ſmoothly in the Lords Houſe, for a Motion being made that an Addreſs of Thanks ſhou'd be preſented to Her Majeſty from this Houſe, the Earl of *Wharton* ſaid, *They had all the Reaſon in the World to do it, eſpecially for that Part of Her Majeſty's Speech wherein She was pleas'd to declare*, That the aſſuring the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the Houſe of *Hanover* to theſe Kingdoms was what She had NEAREST AT HEART, *But that Her Majeſty's Speech containing many other Particulars of the greateſt Conſequence and Importance, he was of Opinion the Houſe ſhou'd do well to take Her Majeſty's Speech into Conſideration the next Day*, which was agreed to; the Lords being met accordingly on *Saturday* the 1ſt of *June* the ſame Earl propos'd, *that a Letter from the States General to Her Majeſty, inſerted in the Slip of the* Amſterdam Gazette, *which arriv'd that very Morning might be read*; But 'twas objected, 'That the Houſe ought not to take Notice of a Writing which carry'd no Authority with it.' After this, the

Lords took Her Majesty's Speech into Consideration, which gave Rise to a warm Debate. The Duke of *Marlborough* represented, *That the Measures enter'd into and pursu'd in England for this Year past, were contrary to Her Majesty's Engagements with Her Allies, did sully the Triumphs and Glories of Her Reign, and wou'd render the English Name Odious to all other Nations*; upon which the Earl of *Stamford* said, 'That some of 'the Allies wou'd not shew such backward-'ness to a Peace as they had hitherto done, but 'for some Members of that Illustrious Assem-'bly who maintain'd a Secret Correspondence 'with them, and endeavour'd to perswade 'them to carry on the War, feeding them 'with Hopes that they shou'd be supported by 'a strong Party here.' The Lord *Comper* answer'd this Earl, and because the Latter had not express'd himself in the Purity of the *English* Tongue, his Lordship took from thence occasion to say, *That that Noble Lord had been so long Abroad, that he had almost forgot not only the* Language, *but the* Constitution of his own *Country*; That according *to our Laws, it could never be suggested as a Crime in the meanest Subject much more in any Member of that August Assembly to hold Correspondence with our Allies*, such Allies *especially whose Interest Her Majesty had declar'd to be inseparable from Her own, at the Opening of the Session, whereas it wou'd be a hard Matter to Justify and Reconcile either with our Law, or the Laws of Honour and Justice, the Conduct of some Persons in treating Clandestinely with the Common Enemy, without the Participation of the Allies.* Then the Lords took into Consideration the Advantages offer'd by *France* to *Great Britain*, particularly in settling the Trade to *Spain* and the *West Indies*, as it was in the Time of the Late King of *Spain*, *Charles* II. on which oc-

casion

caſion the Earl of *Godolphin* ſaid, 'He did not 'pretend to any great Knowledge in Trade, 'but that during the Time he had the Ho-'nour to be in the Adminiſtration of Affairs, 'he had obſerv'd, and he cou'd eaſily make it 'out by the Books of the *Cuſtom-Houſe*, that 'the ſingle Trade to *Portugal* brought to *Eng-'land* in Times of War, double the Wealth of 'the Trade to *Spain* in Times of Peace, ſo that 'whatever might be ſuggeſted, to caſt a Miſt 'before Peop'e, it was to be preſum'd, that 'the Trade to *Spain* wou'd ſtill yield leſs for 'the future, becauſe the *French* had made 'themſelves abſolute Maſters of it.

After a pretty long Debate, a Motion was made, 'That an Humble Addreſs ſhou'd be 'preſented to Her Majeſty to return Her 'Majeſty the Thanks of the Houſe, for Her 'moſt Gracious Speech, and for Her Extra-'ordinary Condeſcenſion in communicating 'to Her Parliament the Terms upon which a 'General Peace might be made, and to expreſs 'the *entire Satisfaction* of that Houſe in Her 'Majeſty's great Care for ſecuring *the Prote-'ſtant Succeſſion* in the Houſe of *Hanover*, and 'for Her Majeſty's ſteadily purſuing the true 'Intereſt of Her own Kingdom, and for endea-'vouring to procure to Her Allies what was 'due to them by Treaties, and to aſſure Her 'Majeſty, That Houſe did *entirely rely* on Her 'Majeſty's Wiſdom, *&c.* A Motion being made, that theſe Words may be added: *And in Order to that, to pray Her Majeſty to take ſuch Meaſures, in concert with Her Allies, as might in-duce them to join with Her Majeſty in a mutual Guaranty.* It was debated, and carry'd in the *Negative*, by a *Majority of* 81 Voices to 36.

Several

Several Lords enter'd their Proteſt againſt rejecting the *Guaranty Clauſe*, and a Paper containing their Reaſons for it, appear'd ſoon after in Print, as follows:

'WE Think it neceſſary to have the Security propos'd of a General Guaranty, 'and the rather becauſe we conceive the 'Terms of Peace that are offer'd have proceeded from a ſeperate Negotiation, carry'd 'on by the Miniſters with *France*, without any 'Communication thereof to the Principal Allies, particularly the *States-General*, as they 'ſay in their Letter to Her Majeſty (whoſe 'Intereſt Her Majeſty was pleas'd to declare 'to this Parliament, *She look'd upon as Inſeperable 'from* her own) and we conceive the Negotiations to be contrary to thoſe Orders which 'Her Majeſty declar'd to this Houſe, in Anſwer to their Addreſs, that She had given 'to Her Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, *to concert with thoſe of Her Allies*, and the Reſolution expreſs'd in Her Meſſage, *Jan.* the 17th, *of a ſtrict Union*, in which *ſhe propos'd to join 'with them, in order to obtain a good Peace and to 'Guaranty and Support the ſame*, as She had before declar'd in Her Speech at the Opening 'of this Seſſion, *That She wou'd Unite with 'them in the ſtricteſt Engagements, in order to 'render the General Peace Secure and Laſting* and 'contrary to the Eighth Article of the Grand 'Alliance, which expreſly obliges all the Allies not to treat, unleſs jointly, and with 'the *Common Advice of the other Parties.*

'And we conceive the Refuſal of theſe 'Words propos'd to be added, may be look'd 'upon by the Allies, as if this Houſe approv'd this

this Method of Tranſacting with *France*, which may ſeem to tend to a Seperate Peace, of which Her Majeſty has declar'd Her Diſlike, and which was acknowledg'd in this Houſe to be FOOLISH and KNAVISH; and wou'd be of pernicious Conſequence to this Kingdom, by preventing that Guaranty of Peace by the Allies, which is ſo abſolutely neceſſary for their mutual Security, and leave us expos'd to the Power of *France*, there being little Reaſon to expect their future Help, after ſuch a groſs Brèach of Truſt.

'And we farther conceive that ſuch a Seperate Proceeding may create in the Allies ſo great a Diſtruſt, as may tempt them to take the like Meaſures, and ſo give the *French* Opportunity to break that Union which has hitherto been ſo Uſeful to us, and Formidable to them, any Appearance whereof muſt encourage *France*, either to delay the Concluſion of a Peace, or to impoſe upon the Allies in the further Progreſs of the Treaty.

'A Perfect Union among the Allies, ſeems to us to be more neceſſary in the preſent Caſe, becauſe the Foun ation upon which all the Offers of *France* relating to *Great-Britain*, as well as the Allies, are built, *viz. A Renunciation of the Duke of* Anjou *to that Kingdom*, is in our Opinion ſo fallacious, that no Reaſonable Man, much leſs whole Nations, can ever look upon it as a Security. Experience may ſufficiently convince us, how little we ought to rely on the *Renunciation* of the Houſe of *Bourbon*, and tho' the preſent Duke of *Anjou* ſhou'd happen to think himſelf bound by his own Act, which his Grand-

'Grandfather did not, yet will his Descen
'dants be at Liberty to say, *That no Act*
'*his cou'd deprive them of their Birth-right*, an
'especially when it is such a Right, as in th
'Opinion of all *Frenchmen* ought inviolably
'be maintain'd by the Fundamental Constitu
'tion of the Kingdom of *France*.

'And we humbly think it Unsafe to depen
'upon this principal Part of the *Treaty's E*
'*ecuting it self*, by supposing it will be th
'Interest of *France* to support it, since on th
'contrary it is manifest by the *French* Ende
'vours ever since the *Pyrenean* Treaty,
'to Unite the Monarchies of *France* and *Spa*
'they look upon that Union as their great
'Interest, and the most effectual Means
'Establishing the Universal Monarchy in t
'House of *Bourbon*.

'And if it were reasonable to imagine th
'the Two Crowns of *France* and *Spain* shou
'remain in distinct Branches of the House
'*Bourbon*; yet this is contrary to the Gra
'Alliance it self, which recites the Usurpa
'on of the *Spanish* Monarchy by the *French* Ki
'for the Duke of *Anjou*, as the Princi
'Cause of the War.

'As to *Port-Mahon*, *Gibraltar*, the *Assie*
'and the other Advantages to *Britain*, p
'pos'd by *France*, besides that they are pre
'rious, and in the Power of *France* and *Sp*
'to take from us when they please, consi
'ring the Situation of those Kingdoms,
'the vast Wealth and Streng h which will
'left to them, we conceive it impossible
'any Man to look on these as a Compensat
'to *Britain* in any degree; for the leav
'*Spain* and the *Indies* in the Possession of

'Ho

Houſe of *Bourbon*, beſides other manifeſtly fatal Conſequences, muſt be extreamly prejudical to our Woolen Manufacture, if it does not entirely ruin it. As to the Demolition of *Dunkirk*, tho' we own it will be a great Safety to our Home Trade yet we have Reaſon to apprehend, by what was ſaid in the Debate, that it is not yet agreed to be Demoliſh'd, without an Equivalent for it to the *French* King's Satisfaction.

'And in all Particulars relating to the Allies, tho' they are not perfectly adjuſted, yet by what does appear concerning them, the Allies are likely to be left in ſuch a State of Inſecurity, as is abſolutely Inconſiſtent with our own Safety. The *Rhine* is propos'd for a Barrier of the Empire, which leaves *Strasburgh* and *Hanninghen* in the Hands of the *French*, the former of which has always been the Key of the Empire. The Propoſals of *France* relating to the Barrier for the States-General, not only deprive them of all the Places taken ſince 1709, but alſo of Two or Three Places more included in the Demand made by the States that Year, which will render their Barrier wholly Inſufficient, and conſequently very much weaken the Security of *Britain*.

'*Portugal* ſeems to be wholly abandon'd to the Power of *Spain*, notwithſtauding the great Advantages we have receiv'd during this War, by our Trade with that Kingdom, which might ſtill be extreamly Beneficial to to us.

'Upon the whole there is ſo very little and inconſiderable Difference between theſe Offers of *France* and thoſe made at *Utrecht*, *Fe-*

'*bruary*,

'*bruary*, the 11th, *N. S.* and Sign'd *Huxelle*
'as appears to us upon comparing them toge
'ther, that both ſeem to be the Effect of
'Secret and Particular Negotiation with *Franc*
'and this Houſe having Unanimouſly concur
'red in expreſſing to Her Majeſty their utmo
'Reſentment at thoſe Terms offer'd to He
'Majeſty and Her Allies by the Plenipotentia
'ries of *France*, and Her Majeſty having Gra
'ciouſly accepted of our Addreſs and reward
'ed that Duty and Zeal with Her heart
'Thanks, we cannot in Reſpect to Her Maje
'ſty, or Juſtice to our Country, retract tha
'Opinion, nor think the Terms now good fo
'us or the Allies, or give any ſeeming Appro
'bation of them, which then were receiv'd b
'this Houſe with Scorn and Deteſtation.

'For theſe Reaſons, we are of Opinion tha
'the Offers of *France* are Fallacious and En
'ſnaring, no way proportion'd to the Advan
'tages which Her Majeſty (from the grea
'Succeſſes with which it hath pleas'd God t
'Bleſs Her and Her Allies during the whol
'Courſe of this War) might juſtly expect fo
'Her Own Kingdoms and for them, very in
'ſufficient for preſerving a Ballance of Powe
'in *Europe*, for the Security of Her Majeſt
'and Her Allies, tho' they ſhou'd be never ſ
'exactly perform'd; and yet even ſuch as the
'are, there is no effectual Security offer'd fo
'the Performance of them which makes it ab
'ſolutely neceſſary, as we, conceive, that ſuc
'Meaſures ſhou'd be taken in Concert wit
'the Allies, as may induce them to joyn wit
Her Majeſty in a Mutual Guaranty.

S—

S——t J B——r
G——n R D——
D——e N——m
W——n C——e
J——y J——h
H——m B——r
S——k M——n
W——ph T——d
B——n C——r
W——n M——ue
M——h L——n
D——r B——d

This Proteſt gave ſuch Diſguſt, that the Queſtion being put whether it ſhou'd be expung'd out of the Books of the Houſe, it was carry'd in the Affirmative, and purſuant to an Addreſs to Her Majeſty, an Order of the Council was iſſu'd, with a Promiſe of 100 *l.* Reward to diſcover the Printer or Printers of this Proteſt, and that relating to the Orders produc'd by the Duke of *Ormond*; but tho' an officious Fellow, one *Took*, an Informer, gave Information concerning *Richard Newcomb* a Printer, yet nothing came of it, and as to the firſt Proteſt, it was given to the Preſs by a Noble Lord, whoſe great Abilities and Experience in Publick Buſineſs had no Equal in his Time, and whom Death has remov'd from the Inſults of thoſe Enemies who hated him for that Merit which was a Reproach to their Inefficiency; all the Perſons concern'd in it being in their Graves, one might venture to name them, but as it wou'd be to little Purpoſe, I ſhall not ſo far ſatisfy the Curioſity of thoſe who wou'd be moſt pleas'd to know who they

they were. I do not owe them so much goo
Will, and if I knew what would oblige them
I shou'd take Care to avoid it."

There happen'd in the House of Commons a
Affair of a very Extraordinary Nature, n
less than the burning a Piece written by on
of the Fathers and Ornaments of our Churc
the Rt. Revd. *William* Lord Bishop of St. *Asaph*
being a Preface to Four Sermons his Lordshi
publish'd in *May* 1712. This Preface has been
often printed, that no Body can now be a Stran
ger to it; however, it will not be improper t
look into it a little, to see what Reasons th
House had to be so severe with it; I shall co
tent my self with the Close of it, containin
what his Lordship says on the Subject of th
Fourth Sermon, which is as follows:

*THE Fourth Sermon was preach'd upon t
Queen's Accession to the Throne, and in t
first Year in which that Day was Solemnly observ
(for by some Accident or other, it had been over look
the Year before) and every one will see without t
Date of it, that it was preach'd very early in t
Reign, since I was able only to* Promise *and* Presa
*its future Glories and Successes from the good Appe
ances of things, and the Happy Turn our Affa
began to take, and cou'd not then count up the
tories and Triumphs that for Seven Years af
made it in the Prophets Language* a Name and
Praise among all the People of the Earth; n
*ver did Seven such Years together pass over the He
of any* English *Monarch, nor cover it with so mu
Honour. The Crown and Scepter seem'd to be
Queen's least Ornaments. Those other Princes wore
common with Her; and Her great Personal Virt
were the same before and since. But such was*

Fa

Fame of Her Adminiſtration of Affairs at Home, ſuch was the Reputation of Her Wiſdom and Fidelity in chuſing Miniſters, and ſuch was then eſteemd their Faithfulneſs and Zeal, their Diligence and great Abilities in executing Her Commands. To ſuch a Height of Millitary Glory did Her Great General and Her Armies carry the Britiſh *Name Abroad. Such was the Harmony and Concord betwixt Her and and Her Allies, and ſuch was the Bleſſing of God upon all Her Counſels and Undertakings, that I am as ſure as Hiſtory can make me, no Prince of Ours was ever yet ſo Proſperous and Succeſsful, ſo Lov'd, Eſteem'd and Honour'd by their Subjects and their Friends, nor near ſo formidable to their Enemies. We were as all the World imagin'd then, juſt entring on the Ways that promis'd to lead to ſuch a Peace as wou'd have anſwer'd all the Prayers of our Religious Queen, the Care and Vigilance of a moſt able Miniſtry, the Payments of a willing and Obedient People, as well as all the Glories, Toils and Hazards of the Soldiers; when God for our Sins permitted the* Spirit *of* Diſcord *to go forth, and by troubling ſore the Camp, the City and the Country? (And Oh! that it had altogether ſpar'd the Places Sacred to his Worſhip.) to ſpoil, for a Time, this Beautiful and Pleaſing Proſpect, and give us in its ſtead I know not what..... Our Enemies will tell the reſt with Pleaſure. It will become me better, to Pray to God to reſtore us to the Power of obtaining ſuch a Peace as will be to his Glory, the Safety, Honour and Welfare of the Queen and Her Dominions, and the General Satisfaction of all Her High and Mighty Allies.*

His Lordſhip in other Parts of his Preface, ſpeaks of our Deliverer King *William*, of his Queen, and of the Proteſtant Succeſſion too

long to be inſerted; the Preface having been read in the Houſe, they

Reſolv'd,

That the ſaid Preface was Malitious and Factious highly reflecting on the preſent Adminiſtration of Publick Affairs, and tending to Diſcord and Sedition amongſt Her Majeſty's Subjects.

That the ſaid Preface ſhou d be Burnt by the Hands of the Common Hangman, upon Thurſday *next at Twelve of the Clock, in the* Palace Yard, Weſtminſter, *and that the Sheriffs of* London *and* Middleſex *ſhou'd aſſiſt the Serjeant at Arms attending the Houſe in the Execution thereof.*

Never was any Piece ſo highly valu'd by a Party, as was this by that, to whoſe *gout* it was written. The *Spectator* recommended it to the Publick, and diſpers'd it entire in one of his Papers, and the following Poetry was publiſh'd on the Fate it met with; I ſhou'd do the Rt. Revd. Author an Injuſtice in weakening the Strength and Beauty of a ſaying of his Lordſhip on that Occaſion, having not had the Happineſs to hear it at the firſt Hand. The Poetry of the Verſes that were written upon it is not equal to the Subject, but the good meaning of the Poet will excuſe it.

On the Burning the Biſhop of St. ASAPH's PREFACE to his FOUR SERMONS.

No! Sacred Pages never more Repine
Tho' Sacrifis'd to Faction and Deſign;
Your Votaries by this more ſtrong become,
Gath'ring freſh Vigour from your Martyrdom.
Arabian *Spices ſo diſſolv'd by Heat*
Scatter Perfumes around, divinely Sweet.
Thus fell the Fathers in the Marian *Days,*
Their Glorious Lives concluding with a Blaze,
By ſuch a Death would I obtain a Name
And make my Zeal Out-ſhine my Funeral Flame,
So from the World the Cæſar's *did retire*
Aſcending to the Gods from Piles of Fire.
So Ptolemy's *fam'd Library did ſhine*
In Unlearn'd Flames, no Loſs compar'd to thine.
Sure from thy Smoke ſome Miracles muſt riſe
As when an Angel mounted to the Skies
And Sacrifis'd the Flames in Manoah's *Sacrifice.*
Spight of thy Adverſe Fate thou ſhalt be read,
Nor die till Principle and Truth be Dead.
But O! Expect what the Three Children bore
A Fire that's Seven Times hotter than before
And all that Tory *Rage can Practiſe more.*
Yet thou ſhalt feel no Harm, no Fear diſcloſe
But like the Furnace *flaſh upon thy Foes.*

The Applauſe this Preface met with, was not confin'd to *England*, we might perceive how the *Dutch* lik'd it, by what their Prints ſaid of the Pious Author; in one of em we are told, *That when my Lord Biſhop's Friends brought him the News of the Vote, far from being ſurpriz'd, he ſaid,* He eſteem'd himſelf *very hap-*

py to ſuffer with the Duke of Marlborough, *the Earl of* Godolphin, *and ſo many Illuſtrious* Engliſh *Men whoſe Reputation they had endeavour'd to blacken.* 'Twas added in theſe Prints, *That the Reſolution of the Houſe was receiv'd with great Indignation by many of the wealthieſt Citizens, who cou'd not help publiſhing their Diſcontent againſt ſo unworthy Treatment of a Prelate of ſuch Signal Merit, ſo unblamable a Life and ſo univerſally eſteem'd.* This Preface was not the only Piece gave Offence, Complaint being made to the Houſe of a Printed Paper, Entitl'd, *A Letter from the States General to the Queen of Great Britain.* They

Reſolv'd,

That an Humble Addreſs be preſented to Her Majeſty, that She wou'd ſo far reſent ſuch Indignities as to give no Anſwer for the future to any Letters or Memorials that ſhou'd be ſo printed and publiſh'd.

'The *Amſterdam* Gazette inform'd us, That 'it was at the Requeſt of a Great Miniſter in 'the Houſe of Commons, that the ſaid Letter 'of the *States General* was thus cenſur'd, not-'withſtanding the Excellent Speeches of ſome 'to juſtify the Conduct of the *Dutch*, and that 'this Reſolution gave occaſion to ſome People 'to ſay it *was the only Anſwer to be given to 'their High Mightineſſes Letter*, which was ge-'nerally applauded, and whereof Prodigious 'Numbers of Copies were Sold.' This Letter having no Relation to my Hiſtory, muſt have no Place in it; 'tis to be found in ſeveral Collections, and is very well known. Four Days after Mr. *Hampden*, whoſe Father, Grandfather, and Great Grandfather, ſo Eminently diſtinguiſh'd themſelves by their Zeal for the Li-

Liberty and Welfare of their Country, made a Motion, 'That an Humble Addreſs ſhou'd be 'preſented to Her Majeſty, humbly acquaint-'ing Her that this Houſe had a grateful Senſe 'of Her Majeſty's Care for Her People in the 'Aſſurances She had lately made from the 'Throne, that the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the 'Houſe of *Hanover* was neareſt at her Heart, 'and being convinc'd that the Safety of the Pro-'teſtant Succeſſion muſt, in a great Meaſure, 'depend on the Event of the preſent Treaty 'for a General Peace, did moſt humbly be-'ſeech Her Majeſty that She wou d be pleas'd 'to give Particular Inſtructions to Her Pleni-'potentiaries, that in the Concluſion of the 'ſaid Treaty, the ſeveral Powers in Alliance 'with Her Majeſty might be Guarantees for 'the Proteſtant Succeſſion to the Crowns of "theſe Realms as ſettled by Act of Parliament, 'in the Illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover*.' Which being put to the Queſtion, was carry'd in the *Negative* by a Majority of 133 Voices againſt 38. This great Inequality was, it is ſaid, known before it was put the Tryal, and that the Minority did it only for the ſake of the Diſtinction, as if they took a Pride in their Zeal, notwithſtanding its Impotence. This Addreſs being rejected, it was

Reſolv'd,

1. *That that Houſe had ſuch an* Entire Confidence *in the repeated Declarations Her Majeſty had been pleas'd to make, of Her ſecuring to theſe Kingdoms the Proteſtant Succeſſion as by Law Eſtabliſh'd in the Houſe of* Hanover, *that they cou'd never doubt of Her Majeſty's taking the proper Meaſures for the Security thereof, and that that Houſe wou'd ſupport*

Her Majesty against Faction at Home and Her Enemies Abroad, and that that House did humbly beseech Her Majesty that She wou'd be pleas'd to discountenance all those who shou'd endeavour to raise Jealousies between Her Majesty and Her Subjects, especially by misrepresenting Her good Intentions for the Welfare of Her People.

2. *That the said Resolution shou'd be laid before the Queen by the whole House*, which was done accordingly, and on *Saturday* the 21st of *June*, Her Majesty coming to the House of Peers clos'd this the Second Session of the last Parliament, with a most Gracious Speech, which I do not insert here for the Reasons above-mention'd.

The Fair and Impartial Proceedings of the Committee of Elections, were the Glory of this Excellent Parliament, with whose Wishes we shall see how happily Justice was reconcil'd in the Three following Instances, the only ones of this Session, except that of *Mr. Walpole*, as,

Sir *Arthur Owen*, Esq; Voted unduly Elected for the Borough of *Pembroke*, and *Lewis Wogan*, Esq; admitted in his Place.

Edmond Halsey, Esq; Voted unduly Elected, for the Borough of *Southwark*, and Sir *George Matthews* admitted in his Place.

Sir *John Anstruther*, Bart. Voted unduly Elected for *Anstruther Pittenweem*, &c. and *George Hamilton*, Esq; admitted in his Place.

I come now to the Third and Last Session of this *British* Parliament, which was deferr'd till so late as the 9th of *April*, 1713; Her Majesty

ſty was pleas'd to tell the Occaſion of it, in the Second Paragraph of Her moſt Gracious Speech at the opening of it. *I have deferr'd Opening the Seſſion till now, being very deſirous to Communicate to you at your firſt Meeting the Succeſs of this Important Affair* (the General Peace) *It is therefore with great Pleaſure I tell you the Treaty is Sign'd, and in few Days the Ratifications will be exchang'd.* Two Days before at a Council held at St. *James*'s, Her Majeſty propos'd the ratifying the Treaties of Peace and Commerce, which Mr. *George St. John* had brought over on *Friday* the 3d of *April*, whereupon it was ſuggeſted by a Noble Member of that moſt Honourable Aſſembly, *That this Matter being of the higheſt Importance both for Her Majeſty and Her Kingdoms, and all* Europe, *it requir'd the Matureſt Conſideration, and thoſe Treaties containing ſeveral Terms of the Civil Law, in which the leaſt Equivocations might be of great Conſequence, and being beſides couch'd in* Latin, French *or* Spaniſh, *it ſeem'd very neceſſary to have them Tranſlated into the Vulgar Tongue.* His Lordſhip was ſeconded by another Member. 'But, *ſays my Author*, the Time agreed on for 'the exchanging the Ratifications not admit-'ing of Delays, their Opinion was ever rul'd, 'and ſo Her Majeſty ratify'd the Treaties,' which was neceſſary alſo for the Opening this Seſſion of Parliament. Her Majeſty being retir'd from the Houſe of Peers, the Duke of *Beaufort* made a Motion for an Addreſs of Thanks, upon which a Debate aroſe about the Expreſſion *General Peace*; it was urg'd that the Peace could not be ſaid to be General, becauſe the Emperor, the Elector of *Hanover*, and other Princes and States of the Empire were not yet come into it; but it was anſwer'd, that tho'

indeed the Peace was not *Universal*, yet it might justly be call'd *General*, because the Major Part of the Allies having Sign'd it. It is certain the Emperor was a Member, and not the least of the Grand Alliance; now had the Imperial Court to have been Interpreters of the Words *Universal* and *General*, I believe they wou'd have thought the one did them as little Service as the other, and that if the Peace was not *Universal*, a *Separate* one was as good for them as a *General* one. A Motion being made in the Lord s House that a Clause might be inserted, that Her Majesty wou'd be pleas'd to lay before the House the Treaties of Peace and Commerce, it was carry'd in the *Negative* by a Majority of 74 Voices to 43.

The next Day, the 10th of *April*, the Duke of *Beaufort* reported the Address of Thanks, wherein the Lords, among other Things, *congratulated Her Majesty upon the Success of Her Endeavours for a General Peace.* An Address of Thanks being mov'd in the House of Commons it pass'd *Nemine Contradicente*: These Dutiful Addresses and Congratulations were very Graciously receiv'd, and the Example of the Two Houses was follow'd by the Counties, Cities and Corporations of *Great Britain*. On the 10th of *April* the House of Commons

Resolv'd,

That an Humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, that She wou'd be pleas'd to give Directions to the proper Officer, to lay before the House an Account how the Money given by Parliament for the Services of the Years 1711, *and* 1712. *had been dispos'd of.*

And

And on the 12th, General *Stanhope* mov'd, 'That an Humble Addreſs be preſented to 'Her Majeſty that ſhe wou'd be pleas'd in *due* '*Time* to Communicate to the Houſe the 'Treaties of Peace and Commerce entred in-'to by Her Majeſty with the Crowns of *France* 'and *Spain*,' which was carry'd in the *Affirmative*, with the Addition of the Words in *due Time*. This Addreſs having been preſented to the Queen, Her Majeſty was pleas'd to Anſwer, *That She intended to Communicate to Her Parliament the Treaties this Houſe deſir'd, as ſoon as it was Practicable.* The Impatience of ſome Men to ſee theſe Treaties, was apprehended to be with no very good Deſign, and rather to Cavil at them, than to approve what was ſo well worth their Approbation. For in Truth, the Subſtance of theſe Treaties were known to moſt People, and no Body doubted but 'twas the ſame we had all along been told of, a Sketch of which we had ſeen in Monſieur *Meſnager*'s Preliminaries, and a Scheme in her Majeſty's Speech to the Parliament, towards the Cloſe of the laſt Seſſion. We had not heard of any other Advantages, and thoſe we had obtain'd gave Satisfaction to the major Part of her Majeſty's Subjects.

On the 13th of *April* Mr. *Lounds* preſented to the Commons *An Account, ſhewing how the Supplies were appropriated, and what Iſſues were made out of the ſame, till the* 10th *of* April 1713. The Account for 1711 not being deliver'd, nor one Word ſaid in the Reports of the Commiſſioners of Accounts of thoſe for the Years 1710, and 1712. There were not wanting ill-minded Men, who ſuggeſted, That their Examinations were Partial, and pretended to be in

a mighty Concern to know what had been done with the Publick Monies for those Years which no doubt they will know in good Time. The Exactness of the above-mention'd Commissioners in their Scrutinies, entring into the Minutest Parts of the Publick Accounts, is never enough to be commended, and one cannot question, but that as they have set every thing to Rights before the Year 1710, they will not leave it the Inquisition into the following Years to be finish'd by others. They complain in their Report this Session:

First, That Mr. *Sweet*, Deputy Paymaster at *Amsterdam*, would not attend them at *London*.

That the Regiments of *Hogan D'Assa*, and *Dalzel*, had receiv'd their Pay, tho' without Establishment.

That Mr. *Maccartney* had the 10 *l.* a Day which he was to receive for the intended Expedition to *Canada*, as Commander in Chief, advanc'd to him before-hand for which he had parted with his Regiment in *Flanders*.

There's a Paragraph in General *Maccartney*'s Letter to them, which will give some Light into this matter.

'I Again apply'd to the then Lord Treasurer, and the then Secretary at War, for Redress, and the Performance of their Engagements; that since I had at their Desire given up my Regiment and Pay, as General Officer in *Flanders*, and borrow'd Money to provide my self for this Expedition, my Credi-

Creditors and Family ought not to ſtarve, tho' according to *Mr.* How's *Explanation of the Warrant, I was not yet Dead.*

They further complain, That Mr. *Marks*, Director of the Hoſpital at *Lisbonne*, gave the Men Carrion inſtead of good Meat, and not half the Quantity he ſhou'd have done. That he had receiv'd 300*l.* to buy Bedding, and never laid out any Part of it. That Coachmen have been addmitted into *Chelſea*-Hoſpital, and many other Grievances, too long to be particularly mention'd.

An Order of the Houſe of Commons, That Mr. *Henry Sacheverel* ſhou'd Preach before them on the 29th of *May*, was variouſly receiv'd in City and Country. The Parliament before this had Condemn'd him for Preaching Sedition, and ſome wiſh'd, that for the Honour of Parliaments, the laſt had not given an Order ſo ſhocking to the Proceedings of the former. I like this Perſon not to be worthy half the Words that have been thrown away upon him, and therefore ſhall add but very few more on his Account. Dr. *Manwaring*, and Mr. *Mountague*, who had Preach'd much ſuch Sort of Doctrine as this Dr. *Sacheverel*, found their Accounts in it afterwards, as did Dr. *Sibthorp* in the ſame Reign of King *Charles* the I. The Encouragement theſe Preachers have met with, will ſurely ſet Fire to hot Spirits in after-times, when their Ambition is like to be fed by it. Sir *John Packington*, Sir *William Whitlock*, Mr. *Newland*, and Mr. *Hungerford*, were Order'd to acquaint Dr. *Sacheverel* with this Vote, a much more welcome Office than the laſt Vote of Parliament that had Relation to him.

The

The first Step taken this Session, that look like favouring a *French* Trade, was a Resol tion, *That a Bill be brought in to suspend for T Months the Duty of* 25 *l.* per *Ton on* Fren *Wines Imported, and that Sir* Robert Dave *Mr.* Moor, *and Mr.* Manley, *do prepare a bring in the same.* It was maliciously reporte That Persons concern'd in buying up gre Quanties of *French* Wine, sollicited this B for their private Advantage, which is not be hearken'd to, and the Merchants Petitio ing against it, the Bill met with great Opp fition. On the 5th of *May* the Commons *solv'd* to address the Queen, 'That the ne 'Treaty made between Her Majesty and t 'States-General of the *United Provinces*, co 'cerning the Succession to the Crown of *Gre 'Britain*, and the Barrier of the States-Gener 'and also the Instructions and Orders given 'to Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries for tra 'acting the said Treaty, might be laid bef 'the House. And the Thirty Five Millio which some weak People imagin'd the l 'Ministers had run away with, not being y all acccounted for, *they Resolv'd* to present an ther Address to Her Majesty, 'That the p 'per Officers shou'd be directed to lay bef 'the House, an Account how much of t '35,302,107 *l.* 18 *s.* 9 *d.* of the Money gra 'ed by Parliament for the Publick Service, 'Christmas, 1710. which was humbly repres 'to Her Majesty by this House in the First S 'sion of this Parliament to remain unaccount 'for, had been since accounted for, by wh 'and when, and what Obstructions had ari 'in Accounting for the same, *&c.* Wh awaken'd the Indignation of those who h beg

egun to look upon thoſe Thirty Five Millions o be really under no other Circumſtances than he other Accounts of the *Exchequer*. The Bill o ſuſpend the 25 *l. per* Ton Duty on *French* Wines being read a Second Time, Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, and ſeveral other Membe:s ſet forth ith great Eloquence and Reaſon, how prejuicial it might prove to a great many Wine-Merchants and Vintners. However it was arry'd, that that the Bill ſhou'd be Committed. The Petition of the *Spaniſh* and *Portugueſe* Merchants againſt it, requeſted, 'That if any Alteration ſhou'd be made in the Duties on *French* Wines, the Wines from *Spain* and *Portugal* might not exceed Two Thirds of ſuch Duties, and that the Petitioners might be heard by their Council, and have ſuch reaſonable Time to diſpoſe of the Wines in their Poſſeſſion and now coming Home, as ſhou'd be thought meet.

Upon which this Petition was refer'd to e Committee, and it was order'd that they ou'd be heard by their Council, if they ought fit. The Petition being grounded on e Treaty made in the Year 1703, betwixt reat-*Britain* and *Portugal*, the Houſe *Reſolv'd* n an Addre's to Her Majeſty, 'That ſhe wou'd be pleas'd to give Directions that the Treaty made with *Portugal* for taking off the Prohibit on of the Woollen Manufactures of this Kingdom, might be laid before the Houſe. The *Portugal* Ambaſſador, Monſieur *Bruciad*, allarm'd even at this ſhort Suſpenon of Duties on *French* Wines, preſented a Memorial, ſetting forth, *That in caſe any Breach ou'd be made here in the Treaty of* 1707, *the ing his Maſter wou'd renew the Prohibition of the Woollen*

Woollen Manufactures of *Great-Britain.* Which gave the Alarm not only to the *London* Merchants Trading to *Portugal*, but alſo to all Perſons concern'd in the Woollen Manufacture; for the *Portugal* Branch of Trade had for ſeveral Years been of immenſe Profit to this Nation, no leſs than 6 or 700000 *l.* Yearly. If People were ſo uneaſie at this ſmall Advantage propos'd for the *French* Trade, what might one not have expected from them, when they miſunderſtood the Treaty of Commerce and thought it wou'd have eſtabliſh'd a large and laſting Advantage to that Trade, of which we ſhall be oblig'd to ſpeak further in the Courſe of this Hiſtory.

The Sallaries allow'd by Parliament to the Commiſſioners for Examining and Stating the Publick Accounts, are certainly the Monies beſt laid out of any in the Publick Service, as may be ſeen by their Nice, Impartial, and Important Inquiries. One part of the Report above mention'd, relating to *William Churchil* Eſq, a Member of the Houſe, Mr. *Shippen*, one of the Commiſſioners, preſented to them the Depoſition of Mr. *Robert Mitchel*, proving That *William Churchil*, Eſq; when one of the Commiſſioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen reſerv'd half the Profit ariſing on the Contract made between the ſaid Commiſſioners and the Deponent, and the Depoſition of Mr. *John Pearce*, Brother-in-Law to Mr. *Churchil*, proving the ſaid Mr. *Churchil*, when one of the Commiſſioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen, to be a ſharer in the Profit ariſing on the Contracts between the Commiſſioners and the Deponent. As alſo a Letter from Mr. *John Pearce* to the Commiſſioners, relating to his Depoſition

of

on, dated *Febauary* 18th, 1712. Which Papers being read, Mr. *Churchil* was call'd in, and Examin'd at the Bar, and afterwards withdrew; Dr. *Plumtree*, one of the Commiſſioners for the Sick and Wounded, was alſo call'd in and Examin'd, and afterwards withdrew, then Mr. *Churchil* was heard in his Place, and being withdrawn, it was Reſolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, 'That for any Commiſſioners or other 'Perſons entruſted by Her Majeſty in making 'Contracts for Publick Service, to be a Partner in ſuch Contracts, or to reſerve a Share 'for any other Perſon, is a high Breach of 'Truſt, and a Notorious Corruption.' The Houſe being mov'd that one of the Exceptions in the Act of the Seventh Year of Her Majeſt's Reign, entituled, *An Act for the Queen's moſt Gracious, General, and Free Pardon*, relating to the Publick Money, might be read, the ſame was read accordingly: Then a Motion was made, and the Queſtion put, That the Houſe do now *Adjourn*, which paſs'd in the *Negative*, and it was reſolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, That the Fact with which *William Churchil*, Eſq; ſtands charg'd in the Report of the Commiſſioners for Taking, Examining, and Stating the Publick Accounts of the Kingdom, being committed before the late *Act for the Queen's Moſt Gracious, General, and Free Pardon*, this Houſe will proceed no further in this matter.

On the 9th of *May* Mr. *Benſon*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, acquainted the Houſe, That he had a Meſſage from her Majeſty, ſign'd by her, and he preſented the ſame to the Houſe, which the Speaker read as follows,

A. R.

AS it is the Undoubted Prerogative of the Crown to make Peace and War, I have Ratified the Treaties of Peace and Commerce with France, *which had been Sign'd by my Order, and have concluded a Treaty with* Spain, *which will be Signed at* Utrecht, *as ſoon as the* Spaniſh *Miniſters are arriv'd there.*

I determin'd from the Firſt on this Extraordinary Occaſion, to Communicate theſe Treaties to my Parliament, and have therefore now order'd them to be laid before this Houſe.

Which being done, and the ſeveral Treaties read, it was reſolv'd that on *Thurſday* the 14th of *May*, the Houſe ſhould reſolve it ſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe to take into Conſideration the Eighth and Ninth Articles of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, which were the more likely to meet with mighty Oppoſition, for that the Petitions of the *Italian* Merchants, and of the Bay-makers of *Colcheſter*, were preſented to the Houſe againſt the Bill for ſuſpending the 25 *l.* a Ton Duty on *French* Wines for Two Months. On the 14th of *May*, Mr. *Monckton* from the Lords Commiſſioners of Trade and Plantations, preſented to the Houſe according to Order, the Repreſentations made to that Board by the Merchants and ſeveral Corporations of *Great Britain*, in relation to Trade, while the *Gertruydenburg* Treaty was depending, and alſo the Petitions and Memorials that had been lately laid before the ſaid Commiſſioners relating to the Trade of this Kingdom, and what Directions and Commands they had receiv'd from Her Majeſty

Majeſty thereupon, with a Liſt of the ſaid Papers, and alſo the Commiſſioners Anſwer to the ſaid Order, refering to the ſeveral Repreſentations, Petitions, and Memorials, Directions and Commands, and to the ſeveral Papers mention'd therein.

Theſe Papers being Introductory to the greateſt Debate which happen'd in the Laſt Parliament, and perhaps a Debate of the greateſt Conſequence that ever happen'd in any Parliament, I muſt be the more particular therein. The Anſwer above-mention'd being read, a Motion was made, and the Queſtion put, *That the Repreſentations, Petitions, Memorials, and other Papers, be now read*, which paſs'd in the *Negative*, by a Majority of 303 Voices to 111.

There have been ſo many Treatiſes writ on the Subject of the *French* Trade, that every one muſt needs be by this Time very well acquainted with the good or ill Conſequences of Eſtabliſhing it on the Foot of the late Treaty of Commerce. As we are all to ſubmit to Laws when they are made, ſo may not we offer our Opinion freely againſt making them, when they are only in Debate? I confeſs I never had a Thought that a Trade with *France* wou'd ever be ſettl'd to the Advantage of *England*. Let the Effects of not confirming the Eigth and Ninth Articles of the before-mention d Treaty, be what they will to ſome Perſons it is no Buſineſs of mine, I am only a Freeholder of *Great-Britain*, can only give my Vote for the Man I like to repreſent me, and that ſhall always be for ſuch a one as will never take one Step which ſhall in the leaſt turn to the Advantage of *France*, or Prejudice of the Woollen Manufactures of *Eng-*

land. What the *Mercator* has ſaid for the *French* Bill, is ſuch a Chaos of Falſities, Contradictions, and Nonſenſe, that 'tis not worth naming: *The* Britiſh *Merchant* has already confounded and routed him. *The Maxims of Trade* are unanſwerable. *The Letter to a Weſt Country Clothier*, and ſeveral other ſmall Tracts have put it out of all manner of Doubt, that unleſs we can think of a Way to oblige the *French* to take our Woollen Manufactures, and Plantation-Goods, for their Linnen and Wine, they will always be too hard for us, and that to ſuch a degree as to Beggar us more by our Trade with 'em, than we were beggar'd by the War. Nor is this a new Matter, we loſt a Million a Year by the *French* Trade, for Twenty Years together, between the *Reſtoration* and *Revolution.* 'Tis in vain to deny it, the Proofs of it before ſeveral Parliaments, and on other extraordinary Occaſions are extant. In the Year 1674, Commiſſioners were appointed to Treat with *French* Commiſſioners about a Treaty of Commerce. The *Engliſh* Commiſſioners deſir'd the Merchants of *London* to draw up a State of the *French* Trade, by way of Exports and Imports. Theſe Merchants were the moſt Eminent in the City, Men of the moſt Worth and Experience, who were equally Maſters of the Theory and Practice of Trade. I have the Names of them before me, as

Sir *Patience Ward.*	Mr. *John Houghe.*
Thomas Papillion, Eſq;	Mr. *John Mervin.*
Sir *James Houblon.*	*John Dubois*, Eſq;
Mr. *William Bellamy.*	Sir *Peter Peravicine.*
Mr. *Michael Godfrey.*	Mr. *Benjamin Godfrey*
Mr. *George Torriano*	Sir *Edmund Harriſon.*
Sir *John Houblon.*	Mr. *Benjamin Delaune*

Wh

Who accordingly deliver'd them ſuch a State of the *French* Trade, as was requir'd, in a Draft dated the 29th of *November* 1674, by which it appear'd, that our Imports exceeded our Exports 965128 *l.* 17 *s.* 4 *s.* In ſhort, that we Imported to the Value of 1136150 *l.* 4 *s.* and Exported but to the Value of 171021 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* I ſhall not enter into the Particulars of their Draft, but content my ſelf with the Reflections they add at the End of it, Sign'd by all of them as follows:

BY *the Account above your Lordſhips may perceive, that the Linen and Silk Manufactures only Imported from* France, *amount to upwards of Eight Hundred Thouſand Pounds, and the Manufactures of Wooll and Silk from* England *thither, do not amount to Eighty Five Thouſand Pound: As alſo all other Commodities of the Product and Manufacture of* England *exported into* France, *do not amount to Ninety Thouſand Pounds more, whereas the Wines, Brandies and other Commodities of the Product and Manufacture of* France *exported into* England *amount to upwards of Three Hundred and Twenty Thouſand Pounds, beſides an Incredible Value of Toys, rich Apparel, Points, Lace, &c. So that it is apparent that the Exports of our Native Commodities and Manufactures, are leſs in Value by at leaſt One Million of Pounds Sterling; than the Native Commodities and Manufactures of* France *which we receive from thence; and if it pleaſe your Lordſhips to reflect thereupon, your Lordſhips will eaſily diſcover the great Prejudice the* Engliſh *Nation hath ſuſtain'd and the great Advantage the* French *have and do daily make by holding this Treaty in Suſpence, this Nation being upon the Matter excluded Trade thither, while in the mean Time the* French

enjoy all, and as great Advantages as they can reasonably expect by any Treaty.

It is pretended that this is a False Scheme, and that these Merchants, the greatest Traders in *England*, and Men of Unquestionable Veracity and Intelligence, either did not understand this Matter or not represent it Right, which is an Objection that answers it self, and 'tis ridiculous to mention it after one has nam'd who they were: Now if this Draft is so Erroneous, how comes it about that another, Three Years after, shou'd so fully confirm it, Mr. *Andrew Marvell*, Member of the House of Commons tells us in his *Growth of Popery*, the 30th of *January*, 1677. *It has been made out*, says he, *that upon the Ballance of the* French *Trade, this Nation was detrimented yearly* 900000 l. *or a Million; the Value of the Goods Imported annually, so much exceeding that of the Goods Exported hence thither, whereby it* is *evident*, that *such a Sum of the Treasure and Money of the Nation was yearly exhausted and carry'd into* France, *and all this by unnecessary Wines, Silks, Ribbons, Feathers*, &c. *the saving and retrenching of which Expence and Exhaustion, will in a great degree, serve to maintain the Charge of this War.* Upon the Revolution, when the Interest of *England* began to be consider'd, when *French* Counsels were banish'd, and the Publick Welfare made the Care of the Government, a State of this *French* Commerce was again laid before the Parliament in 1689. by which it was prov'd that our Imports exceeded our Exports near 1200000 l. *per Ann.* so that by a Medium between 1668 and 1669. we cou'd not lose less than Twenty Millions in the Twenty Years. The War that follow'd effectually hindred their making

making ſuch Bubbles of us; and when the Treaty of *Ryſwick* was concluded, King *William* enter'd into no Treaty of Commerce, leaving that Matter as it ſtood till Commiſſioners ſhou'd ſet it on ſuch a Foot, that we might Trade with Advantage This Matter is thus repreſented by a Reverend Dignitary of our Church, in his Hiſtory of *the Life and Reign of King* William *the Third*. 'France, *ſays he*, 'reap'd but ſmall Benefit from the Peace, as 'to her Commerce, which continu'd almoſt as 'dead as in Time of War. 'Tis true, ſome '*Engliſh* and *Dutch* came to *Bourdeaux* and '*Rouen*, in order to take in Wine and Paper, 'and brought other Commodities to be ſold 'there, but the Tariff not being ſettl'd be-'tween all the Parties, and the Treaty of '*Ryſwick* mentioning only, that in Relation to '*Holland*, it ſhou'd be put upon the ſame 'Foot as it was agreed in 1664, which was 'not yet done, and in reſpect to *England*, that 'Commiſſioners appointed by both Kings, 'ſhou'd meet in *London*, Three Months after 'the Ratifications, to determine all Diffe-'rences: This, together with the Loſs of at 'leaſt 20 *l. per Cent.* by the Money which the 'King of *France* to ſupply the preſent Neceſ-'ſities, had raiſed to an Extravagant Rate, 'oblig'd moſt of thoſe Ships to return Home, 'without Selling or Buying any Thing There-'upon the States General ſent Deputies to the 'King of *France*, to demand the Regulation 'of the Tariff, purſuant to the late Treaty. 'But the Trade of *Holland* being far leſs Ad-'vantageous to *France*, than that of *England*, 'by reaſon the *Dutch* uſe to Import more of

"their own Commodities into that Kingdom, than they Export of the Growth of it from thence, and that on the contrary, the *Engliſh* were us'd before the War to ſend vaſt Sums of Money Yearly into *France*, not only for Wines, Paper, Linnen, Hats, and Silk, but for Abundance of unprofitable Baubles, the Purchaſe of which could not be made with what they Imported thither of the Growth and Manufacture of *England*, ſo the Court of *France* did at firſt reſolve to keep up the Tariff as high as poſſible with the *Hollanders*, while they deſign'd to lower it with the *Engliſh*. But Meſſieurs *Phelipeaux d Herbeaut* being ſent over as Commiſſary-General from the Moſt Chriſtian King, for regulating the Commerce between the Two Nations, he found inſuperable Difficulties in his Commiſſion, not only becauſe of the High Duties laid by the Parliament on all *French* Goods, and which were already appropriated to ſeveral Uſes, but alſo becauſe the *Engliſh* had by this time learn'd to make ſhift without the Commodities of the Product of *France* ſupplying themſelves for the moſt part with Wines from *Italy*, *Spain*, and *Portugal*, with Linnen from *Holland* and *Sileſia*, and with Paper, Stuffs, Hats, and Silks, by the Manufactures of thoſe Goods ſet up in *England* by the Proteſtant *French* Refugees there.

King *William* inclin'd to keep the *French* Trade on the Foot it then ſtood, ſeeing how improbable it was that it wou'd be carry'd on to the Profit of the *Engliſh*, it being better never to have any Trade at all, than that the *French* ſhou'd get and we loſe by it. Tho' the Reve-

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rend Author may perhaps be a little out in ſaying we ſhou'd do without *French* Goods, and be ſatisf'yd with our own Silks, Paper, *&c.* and *Dutch* Linnen, yet it is certain the *French* wou'd be ſure to have little enough of our Manufactures. Thoſe of Woollen are the ſupport of our Commerce both at Home and Abroad: And in this the *French* have ſo far improv'd themſelves, that they are in no want of our Cloth: A Gentleman lately come from *France*, who diſcours'd with an Intelligent Trader in that Country, declares he aſſur'd him there were above 300000 Families main-tain'd in that Kingdom by the Woollen Manufacture only, and inſtead of ſending our Cloth and Stuffs thither, it is not to be doubted but if the Trade was Open and Encourag'd our Vanity wou'd fetch more even of their Stuffs than they wou'd take of ours. This is the Hiſtory of the *French* Commerce.

All the Articles of our Exports will not pay for the one Article of Linnen, and what muſt they have of us for their Wines, Brandy, Paper, Silks, *&c.* but Money. This is ſo plain, that it admits of no Doubt. There is not a Merchant in *England* that knows the Truth and dares ſpeak it, who will not juſtifie this Aſſertion. And is not this a ſufficient Reaſon for us to be as Cautious how we enter into a Treaty of Commerce with *France*, as our Fathers were? The moſt Beneficial Trade we have in the World, is that to *Portugal*, which ſince the Diſcovery of the Rich Gold Mines in *Brazil*, has brought us in 600000 *l.* Yearly in good *Moyadores*. Thoſe Mines are ſaid to be the Richeſt in *America*, and ſhall we by diſcouraging the Wine Trade with *Portugal*, de-

prive our ſelves of the Wealth that wou'd otherwiſe be brought to us from thence. 'Tis in vain to pretend, that becauſe the *Portugueſe* want our Bays, they will Trade with us when we have forc'd them to turn their Vineyards into Dunghills, and if the *French* and *Portugueſe* Wines are on a level with reſpect to the Duties in *England*, they may root up their Vines as ſoon as they pleaſe, for they'll never be worth the Pruning. A Merchant much talk'd of in *Hide-Park*, as well as the *Royal Exchange*, declar'd very frankly, that truly he lov'd his *Palate*, and was therefore for a Trade with *France*, preferable to that of *Portugal*, tho' the Town he repreſented ſubſiſted entirely by it. Now if ſuch a Man cou'd be ſo much a Slave to his Palate, what will the Country Gentlemen be who judge of Trade only by that of the next Market-Town and the Riſe and Fall of Corn. A ruddy *Octobrian*, if he refers to his Palate, which he is as likely to do as any Body, will never enter farther into the Debate, and if he can have a Bottle of *Bourdeaux* as cheap as a Bottle of *Port*, ſee whither the Trade to *Portugal* will ever be the better for him. Theſe things are ſo Self evident, that I wonder they have admitted of any Diſpute. The Paper ſet up on purpoſe by the Friends to *France*, to put falſe Gloſſes upon the cleareſt Matters, has not one Fact, nor one Argument in it in favour of the *French* Trade, but what is anſwer'd by Experience. Can one think the Merchants of *England* wou'd oppoſe the Bill for confirming it on the Foot of the laſt Treaty, if there were reallly thoſe Advantages in it which that Writer and his Brethren pretend? Who are the proper Judges in this Caſe, a few

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Intereſted Theoriſts and Hireling Sophiſters, or the Fair Knowing Merchant, whoſe Fortune, and indeed that of the whole Kingdom, depends upon Trade? And was there one Petition for the *French* Bill? And was there hardly a Clothing and Trading Town in *England*, who did not Petition againſt it? I ſhall preſent the Reader with a Liſt of thoſe *Petitioners*, that he may ſee how the Voice of the Nation went with the major Vote of this Houſe of Commons.

A Petition of the Merchants and Woollen Manufacturers of *Leeds*.

Of the Juſtices of Peace and Principal Inhabitants the County of *Worceſter*.

Of the Merchants, Sugar-Bakers and Diſtillers of the City of *Briſtol*.

Of the Clothiers in *Witney* and other Places in the County of *Oxford*.

Of the Clothiers in *Weſtbury*, *Heytesbury*, *Frome*, *Warmiſter*, &c.

Of the Trade of Worſtead-weaving in the City of *Norwich* and County of *Norfolk*.

Of the Linnen Manufacturers within the Town of *Preſton*, *Walton*, and other Places in *Lancaſhire*.

Of the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgeſſes, with the Serge-makers, Fullers, *&c.* of the Towns of *Taunton*.

Of the Clothiers of the County of *Glouceſter*.

Of the Bailiffs, Wardens, Aſſiſtants, *&c.* of the Weavers of *London*.

Of the Maſter, Wardens, Aſſiſtants, *&c.* of the Silk Weavers Company in *Canterbury*.

Of the Diſtillers of the City of *London* and *Weſtminſter*.

Of

Of the Mayor, Capital Burgeſſes, Aſſiſtants, Gentlemen Freeholders, Clothiers, Serge-makers, Fullers, *&c.* of *Tiverton.*

Of the *Turkey* Merchants of *London.*

Of the Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants of the Corporation of Clothiers in the City of *Worceſter.*

Of the Merchants and Traders of the City of *Briſtol.*

Of the Merchants, Principal Traders and Work-men belonging to the Manufacture of Stocking Frame-work Knitting, in behalf of themſelves and ſeveral Thouſands in the Town of *Nottingham* and Places adjacent.

Of the Miniſter, Church-wardens and Overſeers of the Poor and Veſtry Men of the Pariſh of St. *Giles's Cripplegate*, in behalf of themſelves and others concern'd in the Gold and Silver Manufactures.

Of the Mayor and Commonalty of the Borough of *Plymouth.*

Of the Mayor, Aldermen, Merchants, Sugar-Bakers, Diſtillers, *&c.* of the City of *Cheſter.*

Of the Merchants of *London*, Exporters of the Woollen Manufactures to *Hamburgh* and *Bremen.*

Of the Clothiers, Combers, and Weavers, and many Thouſands concern'd in the Woollen Manufactures in and about the Town of *Taviſtock in Devonſhire.*

Of the Clothiers of *Troubridge*, *Bradford*, and adjacent Villages in *Wiltſhire.*

Of the *Spaniſh*, *Italian*, and *Portugal* Merchants of *London.*

Of the Clothiers and Bay-makers of *Bocking Braintree*, and *Dunmow* in *Eſſex.*

Of

Of the Merchants, Sugar-Bakers and Diſtillers of *Liverpoole.*

Of the Clothiers and Manufacturers of Woollen Cloth in the County of *Glouceſter.*

Of the Traders in Raw Silk, in behalf of themſelves and others.

Of the Say-makers and Clothiers of *South Helſted* and *Caſtle Hedingham* in *Eſſex*, in behalf of themſelves, and many Thouſands more concern'd in the ſaid Manufactures.

Of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of *Exeter.*

Of the Mayor, Aldermen, Say-makers and Bay-makers of the Borough of *Sudbury.*

Of the Maſter, Wardens, and Court of Aſſiſtants of the Company of Gold and Silver Wire-Drawers.

Of the Maſter, Wardens, Aſſiſtants and Commonalty of the Company of Silk-Throwſters of *London.*

Of the Wardens, Aſſiſtants, and Commonalty of the Company of Dyers of *London.*

Of the Cloth-makers, Packers, Calenders, Setters and others concern'd in the Woollen Manufactures in and about the City of *London.*

Of the Stuff-makers and Clothiers of *Briſtol.*

Of the Clothiers of *New Sarum.*

Of the Linnen-Weavers, Spinners, Dreſſers, and others concern'd in the Linnen Manufactures within the ſeveral Towns and Pariſhes of *Wincaunton*, *Milburn Port*, *South Petherton*, *Queen-Camel*, *Cadbury*, *Gallington*, *Caſtle Cary*, *Bruton*, *Horſington*, *Temple Comb*, *Maperton*, and ſeveral other Places within the County of *Somerſet.*

Of

Of the Linnen Manufacturers of *Shaston*, *Gillingham*, *Motsombe*, *Boorton*, *Stour*, *Marnhal*, &c. in the County of *Dorset*.

Of the Linnen Manufacturers of *Meers*, *Deverells*, &c. in the County of *Wilts*.

Of the Mayor and Burgesles of the Borough of *Wilton*.

Of the Linnen Manufacturers of *Fordingbridge*, *Ringwood*, &c. in the County of *Southampton*.

Of the Inhabitants of *Cirencester* in the County of *Glouceſter*.

Of the Merchants Trading to the Plantations, *&c.* in and about *Whitehaven*.

Who cou'd expect that the Repreſentatives of *Great Britain* wou'd not hearken to the Prayers of ſo many Thouſand Families whoſe Subſiſtance depended entirely on the Woollen Manufacture, on which the Eſtates of the Gentlemen and the Welfare of the whole Nation ſo much depend. I ſhall however, in Order, take Notice of the Repreſentatives of ſome of the Petitioning Counties and Boroughs who Voted for the Bill.

County of Worceſter.

Sir *John Packington*,
Samuel Pits, Eſq;

City of Worceſter.

Samuel Swift, Eſq;

City of Norwich.

Richard Berney, Eſq;

Borough of Preſton.

Henry Fleetwoot, Eſq;

Borough of Taunton.

Henry Portman, Eſq;

City

City of Canterbury.

John Hardres, Eſq;
Henry Lee, Eſq;

Borough of Tiverton.

Sir *Edward Northey*,

City of Exeter.

John Snell, Eſq;

Borough of Sudbury.

Robert Ecklin, Eſq;
John Mead, Eſq;

City of London.

Sir *William Withers*,

County of Somerſet.

Sir *William Wyndham*,

County of Dorſet.

Richard Bingham, Eſq;

County of Wilts.

Sir *Richard How*,

Borough of Tavi-ſtock.

James Bulteel, Eſq;

By which it appears, that the Major Part of the Gentlemen who repreſented the Petitions were of the ſame Opinion, there being not above Seventeen of all the Repreſentatives of the Petitioning Places that Voted for the Bill. Of the Proceedings relating to it, we ſhall give a Faithful and Short Account, and not enter further into the Detail of the Arguments and Proofs brought againſt it, which have been ſo often made Publick, that it wou'd be Impertinence to repeat them; I ſhall be oblig'd to Poſtpone other Matters a little, that I may give this entire.

A Motion being made the 14th of *May*, that *Leave be given to bring in a Bill to make effectual the Eighth and Ninth Articles of the Treaty of Commerce and*

and Navigation between Great Britain *and* France it occaſion'd a warm Debate, that laſted till about Ten in the Evening, we are told in Print, 'That *Arthur Moore*, Eſq; one 'of the Commiſſioners of Trade, open'd the 'Debate aud endeavour'd to ſhew the Advan-'tages that wou'd accrue to the Nation from 'a Trade with *France* and Sir *James Bateman*, 'Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, Sir *William Wyndham*, Mr. *Benſon*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, Mr. *Shep-'pard* and others, ſpoke on the ſame ſide, Mr. 'Lechmere, General *Stanhope*, *John Smith*, Eſq; 'Nathaniel Gould, Eſq; Sir *Peter King*, Sir *Joſeph* 'Jekyl, Mr. *Wortley Mountague*, the Lord *Caſtle-'Comer*, Mr. *Heyſham*, and ſome others, endea-'vour'd on the contrary to prove that the 'Trade with *France* wou'd be very prejudicial 'to our Woollen and Silk Manufactures, and 'Commerce with *Portugal*, *&c.* But the Tendency of ſuch a Bill was ſo little underſtood when it was firſt mov'd, that it was order'd to be brought in by a Majority of 252 Voices a-gainſt 130.

On the 30th of *May* Mr *Lownds* preſented to the Houſe, according to Order, *A Bill to make Effectual the VIIIth and IXth Articles of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation*, between *Great-Britain* and *France*, which was receiv'd, and a Motion for putting off the Reading of it to another Day paſs'd in the *Negative*. Upon which the Bill was then read the firſt Time, and order'd a Second Reading on *Teuſday* the 4th of *June*. The Houſe had heard ſeveral of the before-mention'd Petitions, and ſeen ſeveral Memorials and Repreſentations, which had been deliver'd to the Lords Commiſſioners of Trade and Plantations. But yet the Majority

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was not ſenſible of the ill Conſequences of the Bill, which, it ſeems, thoſe who oppos'd it were willing the People ſhould ſee and judge of, by getting the Queſtion to be put, *That the Bill to make effectual the VIIIth and IXth Articles of the Treaty of Commerce, be printed*, which paſs'd in the *Negative*. After this ſeveral others of the before-mention'd Petitions, and ſeveral other Memorials and Repreſentations relating to this Bill, were receiv'd and read. The Houſe of Lords had alſo this matter under Conſideration, to be prepar'd for the Bill if it ſhou'd happen to be ſent to their Houſe. They had heard ſome of the Merchants whom they ſummon'd to attend them. The Houſe of Commons had not proceeded ſo far, and on the 4th of *June*, the Bill was read a Second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole Houſe. Mr. *Gould* a Merchant, made an excellent Speech againſt it, which had not then the Succeſs it deſerv'd. The *Eaſt India* Company at a General Court reſolv'd to Petition againſt the XIth Article of the Treaty of Commerce, by which the *Eaſt-India* Goods belonging to the Subjects of *Great-Britain*, ſeem'd tacitly to be excluded. A certain Author informs us, 'That to prevent the 'preſenting of this Petition, which coming 'from ſo conſiderable a Body, wou'd undoubt-'edly have very much encreaſs'd the Clamour 'againſt the Treaty of Commerce, the Com-'mons on the 6th of *June* order'd, *That it be an 'Inſtruction to the Committee of the whole Houſe to 'whom the Bill to make effectual the VIIIth and 'XIth Articles of the Treaty of Commerce and Na-'vigation between* Great-Britain *and* France was '*committed, to receive a Clauſe, declaring, that 'the Goods and Merchandiſes of* Great Britain,

'*mention'd*

'*mention'd in the IXth Article of the ſaid Treaty,*
'*ſhall be intended to extend as well to the Goods*
'*and Merchandizes of the Growth, Product, and*
'*Manufacture of any Country whatſoever, imported*
'*into* France *by the Subjects of* Great Britain, *as*
'*to the Goods and Merchandizes of the Growth,*
'*Product and Manufacture of* Great Britain,'
which anſwer'd the End of the Company's Petition; and to ſatisfy the People who were inſtructed to have great Apprehenſions of the Encreaſe of the Woollen Manufacture in *France*, a Bill was order'd to be brought in *to make the Laws more effectual for preventing the Exportation of Wool from* Great Britain *and* Ireland. The Houſe having receiv'd the Petitions before-mention'd, and the Reports from the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, and others relating to the Commerce with *France*, proceeded on the 9th of *June* to hear the Petitioners themſelves. The firſt that ſpoke againſt confirming the Eighth and Ninth Articles, was Mr. *Cook*, a Merchant, in behalf of the *Turkey* Company. The Houſe had reſolv'd it ſelf into a Committee upon the ſaid Bill of Commerce, Sir *Robert Davers* in the Chair; Mr. *Cook* made a long Speech, wherein with great Solidity of Reaſon and Argument, he ſhew'd how detrimental the opening a Trade with *France* on the Foot of the late Treaty wou'd be to the *Britiſh* Woollen and Silk Manufactures, and to all the Branches of our Trade. The Merchants being withdrawn, the Houſe took their Allegations into Conſideration, and among the reſt, General *Stanhope* to corroborate what Mr. *Cook* had ſaid, quoted the Preamble of an Act of Parliament made in the 13th Year of King *Charles* the Second's Reign, *&c.* the Words are well worth the Readers

Notice.

Notice. *Foraſmuch as it hath been by long Experience found, that the importing of* French *Wines, Brandy, Linnen, Silks, Salt, Paper, and other Commodities of the Growth, Product or Manufactures of the Territories and Dominions of the* French *King, has much exhauſted the Treaſure of this Nation, leſſen'd the Value of the Native Commodities and Manufactures thereof, and caus'd great Detriment to this Kingdom in General. Be it enacted,* &c.

'Upon which, *ſays the Author above-mention'd,* 'the Speaker ſuppoſing Mr. *Stanhop* had made 'a Miſtake, ſaid *There was no ſuch thing in that* 'Act; but Mr. *Stanhop* inſiſted that the Clerk 'of the Houſe ſhou'd read the ſaid Act, and 'his Quotations appearing to be Right, he and 'ſome other Members animadverted with 'ſome Vehemence on the Speaker's Miſtake.' The next Day, the *Italian, Spaniſh,* and *Portugal* Merchants were heard againſt the *Bill*, as alſo the Weavers of *London*; Mr. *Torriano*, who ſpoke in behalf of the *Spaniſh* and *Italian* Merchants, having in the Heat of his Diſcourſe reflected on the late Meaſures, ſuggeſting, *that* France *had over-reach'd us in the Treaty of Commerce*; adding, *Is this your Boaſted Peace*, Offence was taken at it, and ſome Members wou d have had him Silenc d. If we without Doors might reaſon on what's done within, might one not ask whether Liberty ought not to b allow d to ſuch as are Summon'd to ſpeak before them, whether we are oblig'd to applaud the Peace on all Occaſions, as well as to ſubmit to it, and whether if the Queſtion is put to me what I *think* of it? I may not ſpeak my Mind without having my Mouth ſtop'd, for whatever is my

Opinion It ſhall not regulate my Obedience; and tho' I may not Rail at the Peace every where, yet when I am Solemnly ask'd by thoſe who have Power to Examine me whether I think it for my Intereſt or not; I cannot ſee where the great Fault is to ſpeak without Reſerve. General *Stanhop* excus'd Mr. *Torriano*'s, expreſſing himſelf with ſo much Strength on account of his Zeal for the good of the Nation; to which he added, *That unleſs they gave the Merchants full Liberty of Speech, the Houſe would never be able to form a Right Judgment of that Affair*, Mr. *Lechmere* ſeconding General *Stanhop*, Mr. *Torriano* made an end of his Diſcourſe; after which Mr. *Milner* was heard in behalf of the *Portugal* Merchants, and Collonel *L'Ekeux* for the *London* Weavers. The Merchants being withdrawn, the Conſideration of this Affair was put off to the next Day, and it having been ſuggeſted that the Petition of the *Turkey* Company was not regularly obtain'd; the Houſe order'd that their Minutes of the 20th of *May* ſhou'd be laid before them, as alſo ſeveral other Memorials, *&c.* concerning the Trade of *England* and *France*. An Obſervation on this Subject of Dr. *Davenant*'s, who was ſaid to write the *Mercator*, which, however he diſown'd, was about this time reviv'd. It was made in his *Firſt Report to the Commiſſioners of Publick Accounts*, upon the high Duties laid by the *French* on our Woollen Manufactures, and their reſtraining the Importation to Two Ports, *viz.* *The* French *began to make this Breach in good Neighbourhood, and dealt with us as if they thought the Genius of* France *had got a perfect Maſtery over the Genius of* England *otherwiſe they would not have ſo impos'd upon us in Matters of this Nature, where, tho'*

tho' our Court would not ſee, the People muſt needs feel, and where the Legiſlature was certain to be allarm'd, and at laſt to interpoſe.

On the 11th of *June* the Houſe heard the Diſtillers of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, as alſo the *Silk-Throwſters* and Gold and Silver *Wire-Drawers*, upon their Petition. On the 18th of *June*, the Amendments that had been made to the Bill in the Committee having been agreed to, and the Queſtion being put whether it ſhou'd be engroſs'd, the laſt deciſive Debate aroſe, a Debate perhaps of the greateſt Impo tance to this Kingdom of any that has happen'd in Parliament ſince that of the Abdication. It laſted near Eight Hours, from Three a Clock to about Eleven, ſeveral Eloquent Speeches were made againſt the Bill, and, ſays my Author, 'The 'Member who ſpoke moſt in Favour of it, 'was the ſame who was ſaid to have been the 'Perſon chiefly employ'd in that Treaty, *viz.* Mr. *Arthur Moore*, one of the Commiſſioners of Trade: 'But ſome of his Arguments being 'thought Strain'd and Precarious by many of 'his own Party, the Major Part adher'd to 'the Opinion of Sir *Thomas Hanmer*.' This Gentleman made a long Speech, wherein, among other things, he ſaid, *That before he had examin'd the Affair in Queſtion to the bottom, he had given his Vote for the bringing in the Bill to make the Eighth and Ninth Articles of the Treaty of Commerce effectual; but that having afterwards maturely weigh'd and conſider'd the Allegations of the Merchants, Traders, and Manufacturers in their ſeveral Petitions and Repreſentations he was convinc d that the Paſſing of this Bill wou d be of great Prejudice to the Woollen and Silk Manufactures of this Kingdom,*

conſequently encreaſe the Number of the Poor, and ſo in the End affect the Land; that while he had the Honour to ſit in that Houſe he would never be blindly Led by any Miniſtry; neither on the other Hand was he byaſs'd by what might weigh with ſome Men, viz. *the fear of loſing their Elections; but that the Principles upon which he acted were the Intereſt of his Country and the Conviction of his Judgment, and upon thoſe Two Conſiderations alone he was againſt the Bill.*

The Sentiments of ſo Worthy a Member cou'd not fail of making a ſtrong Impreſſion on many others. Mr. *Aiſlabie*, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and Mr. *Anneſley* one of the Commiſſioners of the Publick Accounts, ſpoke alſo againſt the Bill and their Example was follow'd by ſeveral other Worthy Members who were thought to be entirely in the Intereſt of thoſe that were moſt concern'd to have this Bill Paſs, as will appear by the following Liſt, which was handed about the Day after this Affair was decided, being the Names of the Members who ſpoke

For the BILL.	*Againſt the BILL.*
Mr. *Aldworth.*	Sir *Thomas Hanmer.*
Mr. *Gore.*	Sir *Peter King.*
Mr. *Eversfield.*	General *Stanhope.*
Mr. *Edward Harley.*	Sir *David Dalrymple.*
Mr. *Caſar.*	Mr. *Gould.*
Mr. *Arthur Moor.*	*John Smith*, Eſq;
Sir *William Whitlock.*	Mr. *Robert Heyſham.*
Mr. *Campion.*	Mr. *Hampden.*

Col.

Col. *Byerley.*
Sir *Richard How.*
Sir *Richard Vivyan.*
Mr, *James Murray.*
Mr. *Baldwyn.*
Mr. *Manley.*
Mr. *Thomas Foley.*
Sir *Alexander Cummins.*
Sir *Joſeph Martyn.*
Sir *Arthur Kay.*
Mr. *Aiſlabie.*
Mr. *Docminique.*
Mr. *Cholmondley.*
Mr. *Baily.*
Mr. *Lawſon.*
Mr. *Poultney*
Mr. *Thomas Smith* of *Glaſgow.*
Mr. *Francis Anneſley.*
Mr. *Wortley.*

The Queſtion being put, Whither the Bill ſhou'd be engroſs'd, it was at laſt carry'd in the *Negative*, by a Majority of 194 Voices againſt 185.

We were told in a Pamphlet which appear'd ſome Days after; 'It was confidently given 'out, that a Great Man, at the Head of Af- 'fairs, foreſeeing the ill Effects of paſſing ſuch 'a Bill at this Juncture, wrote the Night be- 'fore a Letter to the Speaker of the Houſe of 'Commons, deſiring him to uſe his Intereſt to 'make it drop, which Step he might probably 'be induc'd to take from the Oppoſition the 'ſaid Bill was like to meet with in the Houſe 'of Lords, where that very Afternoon the 'Earls of *Anglesea* and *Abingdon* and ſome other 'Peers had declar'd againſt it.' By the Oppoſition this Bill met with, one can hardly believe his Report, and as to what he ſays of his Great Man being againſt the Bill at this Juncture, pray let me ask him what Juncture but a Majority can require the paſſing this Bill? When will the *French* take our Woollen Manufactures for their Linnen? When ſhall we have

Goods enough to ſend 'em for their Wines, Silks, *&c.* When ſhall we have no Occaſion of the *Portugal* Gold? When no need of *Turkey* and *Italian* Silk for our Weavers? When no want of a *Levant* Market for our Cloth *&c.*? When theſe Things happen, then, and then only will be the Juncture he ſpeaks of.

He who wrote the *Short Hiſtory of the laſt Parliament* with a moſt malignant Pen, would make us believe ſtrange Things on this Head, of which I can hardly think one Word is true; for he tells us, 'When the Eighth and Ninth 'Articles came to be better conſider'd, and it 'was manifeſt to every Body, that the plain 'Senſe and Meaning of them cou'd no Ways 'be underſtood, but to the Prejudice of *Great-Britain*, theſe were call'd Factious Conſtructi-'ons, ſuch as *France* never means or deſigns 'And upon Application of the *Eaſt-India* Com-'pany, it was promis'd them that an Explana-'tion ſhou'd be procur'd from *France* in a 'Week's Time, entirely to their Satisfaction, 'but this Explanation was never ſince heard 'of. There were ſeveral Inſtructions given to 'the Committee for Clauſes to enact the '*French* King's Meaning, but the Uneaſineſs 'ſtill encreaſing, and a general Diſcontent ari-'ſing, the next Expedient was to drop the Bill, 'and this was promis'd in a Letter wrote to 'the Speaker to that purpoſe. But *France* ſtill 'perſiſting, no Explanation can be had, either 'to eaſe the preſent Difficulty, or any Hopes 'given of ſuch Alterations againſt another 'Parliament, as might quiet the Minds of the 'People. What then was to be done? They 'who ſeem'd ſo indifferent at the beginning, 'can no longer diſguiſe themſelves. New

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'Orders are given on a ſudden, and the Bill 'muſt be carry'd through with a SPIRIT, 'for *France* wou'd have it ſo, and ſo little did 'they doubt of Succeſs that the *French* Am-'baſſador had an Expreſs ready Booted to ſend 'the good News of paſſing the Bill to *France*, 'a Bonefire pil'd before *Somerſet-Houſe* Gate, 'and *Jones*'s Guns ready loaded to eccho the 'glad Tidings from t'other Side of the Water. 'And with good Reaſon was all this Prepara-'tion made, for the Bill was rejected but by 'Nine Votes, ſo narrowly did the Trade of '*Great-Britain*, and all its Manufactures. eſcape 'the moſt fatal Blow that ever was attempted 'to be given them.'

This Matter, which had ſo long employ'd the Hopes and Fears of *Gr. Britain*, being thus well over, Rejoicings were made at *London*, and ſeveral conſiderable Towns in the Country. And the Senſe of the Nation has ſince been more apparent in the Choice they have made of the Gentlemen who voted againſt the Bill in the future Elections. The Liſt of the *Pro*'s and *Con*'s are in every ones Hands, ſo I ſhall not ſwell this Vollume with it to a Bulk which is not neceſſary.

While the Commerce Bill was depending, that for *Securing the Freedom of Parliaments, by Limiting the Number of Officers in the Houſe of Commons*, was read a Second Time on the 15th of *May*, and it having been obſerv'd, that the like Bill had ſeveral Times been loſt in the Houſe of Peers, a Tack was talk'd of; but upon the Queſtion it was carry'd in the *Negative*, by a Majority of 160 Voices to 111.

The Commiſſioners of Accounts having re-receiv'd an Information of 1000 *l.* to have been

paid by Mr. *George Hutchinſon* to the Lord *Wharton*, for obtaining a Place he had at the *Cuſtom-Houſe*, Mr. *Campion* reported it to the Houſe, who reſolv'd they wou'd proceed no farther in that Matter, it being before the Act of Indemnity. But the Example of this Illuſtrious Repreſentative, will, no doubt, animate their Succeſſors to inqure *into the giving and taking Money for procuring Offices*, ſince the Act of Indemnity. Nothing is ſo grateful to the People, as ſtrict Inquiries of that Nature, eſpecially when they are Impartial, when they are not limited to this Period or that Period, to thoſe Perſons or theſe Perſons, but take in all with a Severity and Integrity becoming the Publick Juſtice.

The *Scots*, who were in Hopes that they ſhou'd be left out of the Malt-Tax, were extreamly diſappointed to find that it paſs'd the 22d of *May*, with them included, by ſo great a Majority, as 197 againſt 152.

The *Scots* Nation were ſo diſguſted at this Malt-Tax, that nothing leſs wou'd ſerve them than breaking the Union, and they not long after made an Attempt towards it, which will be related in its due Time. Conſidering what ill Blood this Tax was likely to make, ſome wiſh'd that the 10000 *l.* the moſt it wou d raiſe, had rather been Levy'd ſome other Way, to keep them in a good Humour, and not make 'em deſire a *Dis-Union*, eſpecially after the Equivalent was ſpent, and that Kingdom cou'd never pretend to refund it.

The *Quakers* had for ſeveral Seſſions fal'n in with the Intereſt that had now the Majority, but lately, eſpecially ſince *Sacheverel*'s Buſineſs, they generally inclin'd to the other Side,

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The 29th of *May* being come, Dr. *Henry Sacheverel* preach'd before the Commons. One may eaſily imagine how agreable his Doctrine was to our Religion and Conſtitution, by this one Paſſage of it. *There is therefore no Medium between a true Subject and a Rebel, the Minute a Man ceaſes to be* One, *he commences the* Other. *And as for the* POPULAR OBJECTIONS of RIGHT, PROPERTY or PRIVILEGE, *whither they conſiſt in Honour, Power, or Eſtate*, they are to be *conſider'd as* ORIGINAL GRANTS *from the* CROWN, &c. Here's Doctrine, here's Law, here a Proteſtant Divine, Preaching before the freeſt People upon Earth in their Auguſt Repreſentatives. After Sermon the Doctor din'd with Mr. Speaker, and the firſt Thing the Commons did the next Day, was to order him the *Thanks* of the Houſe by Sir *John Packington* Sir *William Whitlock*, Mr. *Hungerford*, and Mr. *Newland*. If I had been one of thoſe Gentlemen, I ſhou'd be always proud to ſee my Name on ſo Honourable an Occaſion, and I

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cou'd not out of Reſpect to them but pay 'em this Complement.

While theſe Tranſactions paſs'd in the Houſe of Commons, a Debate of the higheſt Importance aroſe in the Houſe of Lords. When the *Scots* Members found they could not hinder the paſſing the Malt-Bill, incluſive of *Scotland*, they had ſeveral Meetings to conſult how to procure Redreſs to their Grievances. In this both Parties agreed, and on the 26th of *May* they deputed Four Members, Two of each Houſe, as the Duke of *Argyle*, the Earl of *Marr*, Mr. *Lockhart*, and Mr. *Cockburn*, to attend Her Majeſty. The Subſtance of this Deputation was, *That their Countrymen bore with great Impatience the Violation of ſome Articles of the Act of* Union, *and that the laying ſuch an Inſupportable Burden as the Malt-Tax upon them, was like to raiſe their Diſcontents to ſuch a Height, as to prompt them to declare the* Union Diſſolv'd. To this unexpected Verbal Remonſtrance, the Queen was pleas'd to anſwer, *This was a precipitate Reſolution, and ſhe wiſh'd they might not have Reaſon to repent it, but however ſhe would endeavour to make all Things eaſie.* After this, the *Scots* Members Unanimouſly agreed to apply to the Houſe of Lords. Accordingly, on the 28th of *May*, the Earl of *Seaſield* made a Motion, that ſome Day be appointed to conſider of the State of the Nation. Upon which the Lords appointed the 1ſt. of *June*. When the ſame Earl repreſented the Grievances of the *Scots*. 1. In being depriv'd of a Privy-Council. 2 The Laws of *England* in Caſes of High Treaſon, extending to *Scotland*. 3. The *Scots* Peers being incapable of being made Peers of *Great-Britain*. 4. The *Scots* being ſubjected to the Malt-Tax. Con-

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cluding, That ſince the *Union* between the Two Nations had not thoſe good Effects as were expected and hop'd from it when it was made, he therefore mov'd, that leave might be given to bring in a Bill *for diſſolving the ſaid Union, and ſecuring the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the Houſe of* Hanover, *ſecuring the Queen's Prerogative in both Kingdoms, and preſerving an entire Amity and good Correſpondence between the Two Kingdoms.* The Earl of *Mar*——*r* ſeconding this Motion, the Lord *Nort*——*h* and *Gra*——*y* endeavour'd in a long Speech to ſhew, That the Complaints of the *Scots* were groundleſs, and the Diſſolving the *Union* impracticable. To which it is ſaid were added *ſome Reflections on the Poverty of the* Scots *Nation.* The Lord *Eſſing*——*n* reply'd, *That the* Scots *Nation was indeed Poor, and therefore unable to pay the Malt-Tax.* The Lord *N*——*h* and *G*——*y* anſwer'd, *That it was nothing but what was agreed by the Treaty of Union, the Eighth Article of which Imported, That* Scotland *ſhou'd not be charged with any Impoſition on Malt during the War only,* which now was at an End. The Earl of *Ja*——*a* conſeſs'd there was ſuch a Clauſe, but that the ſame Article Imported, *That ſeeing it cou'd not be ſuppos'd that the Parliament of* Great-Britain *wou'd ever lay any ſorts of Burdens upon the United Kingdom, but what they ſhou'd find of Neceſſity, therefore it was agreed, that there ſhou'd be no further Exceptions inſiſted on for any part of the United Kingdoms, but that the Conſideration of any Exemptions, beyond what was already agreed on in this Treaty, ſhou'd be left to the Determination of the Parliament of* Great-Britain. He urg'd, 'That 'when this Treaty was made, the *Scots* con-'cluded the Parliament of *Great-Britain* wou'd ne-

'never go about to lay any Impoſition that 'they had Reaſon to believe was Burthenſome, 'and having ſet forth their Inability to pay the 'Malt-Tax, declar'd himſelf for the Motion.

I am ſatsfy'd, had thoſe who eſpous'd the Union the moſt heartily, foreſeen what wou'd have been the Conſequence of it in leſs than Seven Years Time, there wou'd never have been any Occaſion of this Debate. All the good I cou'd ſee in Uniting with the *Scotss*, was to ſecure the Proteſtant Succeſſion to theſeKingdoms, and ſhut out the Pretender, which was more eaſily to be done than to drive him out. The *Scots* have ſince ſent up Sixteen Lords, and Forty Five Commoners. I have a Liſt of the laſt Members of Both Houſes before me. I have alſo the Accounts of the Proceedings in *Scotland* upon the Threaten'd Invaſion from *France*. And after it was blown over, I find ſome Lords Priſoners on Suſpicion of Correſponding with the Enemy, but I cannot think they are the ſame as are to be met with in the above-mention'd Liſt. No, I can by no means think that; for certainly, cou'd ſuch a Thing be, one cou'd not be as much in love with the Union as we were when the Equivalent was ſent. Not to ſay how round the Votes have been lately in that Quarter; for when Gentlemen Vote according to their Conſcience, the more unanimous they are, the greater is the ſign of their Integrity.

The Earl of *Peterborough* ſpoke againſt the Motion, ſhewing the Impoſſibility of diſſolving the Union. His Lordſhip ſaid, among other Things, 'He had heard the Union compar'd 'to Marriage; that according to that Notion, 'ſince it was made it cou'd not be broken, be-

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'ing made by the greateſt Power upon Earth; 'that tho' ſometimes there happen'd a Difference between Man and Wife, yet it did not preſently break the Marriage. So in the like manner, tho' *England*, who in this National Marriage muſt be ſuppos'd to be the Husband, might in ſome Inſtances have been unkind to the Lady, yet ſhe ought not preſently to ſue for a Divorce, the rather becauſe ſhe had very much mended her Fortune by the Match, *adding*, That the *Union* was a Contract, than which nothing cou'd be more binding. To this the Lord *Ja——a* reply'd, *That if the* Union *had the ſame Sanction as Marriage*, which was an Ordinance of *God*, *he ſhou'd be for obſerving it as Religiouſly as that*, *but he thought there was a great Difference.* To which the Earl of *Peterborough* anſwer'd, 'He cou'd not tell how it could be more ſolmen than it was, except they expected it ſhou'd have come down from Heaven like the Ten Commandments, *animadverting in Concluſion on the* Scots, *as a* People that cou'd never be ſatisfy'd; that they wou'd have all the Advantages of being United to *England*, but wou'd pay nothing by their Good-will, and that they had more Money from *England* than all their Eſtates amounted to in their own Country. Notwithſtanding his Lordſhip's Family is ally'd to that of *Gordon*, by the Marriage of his Daughter, and that Family has a very Plentiful Fortune. To this the Duke of *Argyle* reply'd in a very handſome, but very warm Speech, *That he was by ſome reflected on as if he was diſguſted and had chang'd Sides*, *but that he deſpis'd their Perſons as much as he undervalu'd their Judgments*, *That it was true he had a great Hand in making*

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the Union, That the chief Reaſon that mov'd him to it was the Securing the Proteſtant Succeſſion, but that he was ſatisfy'd that might be done as well now if the Union were diſſolv'd; That he ſpoke as a Peer of England *as well as* Scotland, *That he believ'd in his Conſcience, 'twas as much for the Intereſt of* England *as of* Scotland, *to have it diſſolv'd, and if it were not, he did not expect long to have either Property left in* Scotland *or Liberty in* England. He urg'd *that the Tax upon Malt in* Scotland *was as unequal tho' the ſame as in* England, *as Taxing Land by the Acre, which wou'd be very uniuſt, the Land being worth Five or Six Pound an Acre here about* London, *and not ſo many Shillings in ſome Part of the Country. That this was the Caſe between the* Scotch *and* Engliſh *Malt, the latter being worth Three or Four Shillings the Buſhel, the other not above One; ſo that if the Tax were Collected in* Scotland, *it muſt be done by a Regiment of Dragoons.* Other *Scots* Peers ſaid

'That the End of the *Union* was the culivating
'an Amity and Friendſhip between the Two
'Nations, but it was ſo far from having that
'Effect, that they were ſure the Animoſities
'between the Two Nations were much greater
'now than before the *Union*, That it might
'eaſily be prov'd by many Inſtances, that ſome
'Perſons agreed better when they were aſun-
'der than when together, and for that Reaſon
'they believ'd if the *Union* were diſſolv'd a-
'gain, the Two Nations wou'd be like to be
'better Friends.

I believe if one examin'd into it, it would be found that thoſe who were moſt Zealous for maintaining the *Union* now, were as Zealous for fruſtrating it when it was about to be eſta-
bliſh'd. I ſhall not enter into a Diſcuſion of
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their Reaſons for this change of Diſpoſition; they appear at firſt View, and had not the *Union* a more Solid Foundation, conſidering how ſuch things are ſubject to Variation, one cou'd not expect its being ſo laſting as we now hope it will be. The Lord *C*—— *T*——*r* ſpoke with ſome Vehemence againſt diſſolving the *Union*, as a thing hardly poſſible to be done; in which he was ſupported by another Lord, too great for me to ſay any thing of, and out of Reſpect to that Greatneſs, I always avoid it as much as poſſible, wiſhing it had never come in my way to have occaſion to do it. His Speech was to this Effect, *That the Earl of* Seafield's *Motion was no leſs Strange than Unexpected*; for there is a great deal of difference between a Strange thing and an Unexpected thing, *That the* Union *being made by Two diſtinct Parliaments of both Kingdoms, he did not ſee how it cou'd be diſſolv'd now the Two Nations were in different Circumſtances from what they were in when it was made, becauſe the Power that made it was no more in Being, and nothing cou'd make it Void but the Power that created it; that if the* Scots *had any Grievances to complain of, there might be ſome other Method thought of to Redreſs them without proceeding to that Extraordinary way of Diſſolving the* Union, *which had been made in ſo Solemn a Manner and brought about with ſo much Dificulty at laſt, after ſo many Fruitleſs Attempts before.* I often envy the Advantages of Perſons in High Stations above others, not ſo much as to their Power, their Quality or Fortune as to their Underſtanding and Merit. All they ſay is guarded, 'tis Sacred Ground all around it, and we muſt not Approach that Circle; If I could Anſwer every Word ſuch a Man might ſay, I ſhou'd not be charg'd with

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Nonſenſe, but with *Sedition*. There's a Superiority of Reaſon for you that makes it Criminal to Queſtion it, but I pleaſe my ſelf with the Liberty which Nature gave me. In my Cloſet I Strip my Orator of all the Outſides that gave Force and Beauty to his Oration, and Laugh innocently in Private at what I muſt not mention in Publick but with Applauſe, for Thanks be to God his Infinite Goodneſs has not confin'd Common Senſe to ſuch degrees or ſuch Offices: We have all the ſame ways of improving it, and none but Fools ſtare at the Mace when they ſhou'd be hearkening to the Man.

The Earl of *Nottingham* ſpeaking for the Motion, firſt repreſented the Advantages of the *Union*, if the Views with which it was made had been ſteadily purſu'd. His Lordſhip added, 'That tho the Two Nations were now in 'other Circumſtances than when the *Union* 'was made, yet the ſame Power that was in 'the Two Parliaments when they were ſepa-'ted and diſtinct was lodg'd in them now they 'were conſolidated, and therefore if they had 'Power to make it they certainly had to diſſolve 'it, and that he knew not any thing but what 'the Parliament cou'd do, except deſtroying 'the Preſent Conſtitution, which he own'd they 'had not Power to do, that the Inconvenien-'cies that had attended the *Union* could not 'be foreſeen till the Tryal was made, and ſince 'the *Scots*, who were the beſt Judges of the 'Affairs of their Kingdom, found that it did 'not anſwer the Ends propos'd, he was for 'Diſſolving it.' As this Noble Lord has always diſtinguiſh'd himſelf by his Zeal for the Church and Crown, a Zeal he inherits from his Loyal An-

Anceſtors, ſo what he ſaid cou'd not fail of making an Impreſſion upon all the Lords of the ſame Sentiments. The Earl of *Sunderland* ſaid *That he had a Hand in making the* Union, *yet if it had not that good Effect which was expected from it he was likewiſe for diſſolving it.* The Lord Viſcount *Townſhend* ſaid, 'He was of the ſame Opinion, 'if Meaſures cou'd be found to ſecure the Pro-'teſtant Succeſſion, and therefore his Lordſhip 'deſir'd to know what Security the *Scots* cou'd 'give for that Eſſential Point before they pro-'ceeded any further.' To which ſome of the *Scots* Lords reply'd, *That would appear when the Bill was brought in, that then it was a proper time to ſhew what Security they cou'd give, and therefore mov'd that the Queſtion might be put immediately whether a Bill ſhou'd be brought in or not.* The Earl of *Nottingham* deſir'd that another Day might be appointed to conſider further of a Matter of ſuch Conſequence, that the Lords might be better appriz'd of it; the Lord *Hallifax* declar'd alſo for *diſſolving the* Union, *provided it could be made appear that that* Union *could be ſecur'd, but yet deſir'd that a further Day might be appointed to conſider of ſo Important a Matter.* Two *Scots* Lords, the Earls of *Mar* and *Lowdon* who were before for putting the Queſtion immediately declar'd themſelves better ſatisfy'd by that Lord's Reaſons, and ſo were for putting it off to another time. Several other Speeches were made by the *Engliſh* and *Scots* Peers, particularly by the Earls of *S——h*, *P——t* and *S——e*; 'tis obſervable, that when one of the Lords urg'd the Danger *England* wou'd be in from the *Pretender*, if the *Union* was diſſolv'd The Lord *T——d* anſwer'd *He cou'd not tell what* England *had to fear from that*

or any other incident, and that the Queen, Lords and Commons of England, *if all in one Intereſt, need fear no Enemy in the World, but ought to deſpiſe the Pretender and all his Abettors.* The Duke of *Argyle* having occaſion to mention the *Pretender*, ſaid *He knew not what Name to Call him by his Name being as uncertain as his Parents.* I will not alter a Word of what follows, but give it *Verbatim* from my Memoirs, it being Startling and Incredible. 'But the Earl of *S*———— call'd him 'the *Prince*, or added he, *the Pretender which you* 'will.' Have we any Choice in calling an *Outlaw* the *Pretender*, or the Prince? Good God, where are we? I ſhou'd have been Giddy had I heard it ſaid in a *Britiſh* Senate, *The* Prince *or the* Pretender *which you will*; it cou'd never be ſaid in a *Britiſh* Houſe of Lords, and this Earl of *S*——, as my Author has it, is ſurely a Fiction of his own. If not, let us know who ſaid it, and not be amus'd with *Initials* in a Matter of this Importance to the Succeſſion in the Illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover*, againſt whoſe Title it is High-Treaſon to write or ſpeak, and we are not at Liberty to ſay *what we will*, when the Proteſtant Succeſſion is in Queſtion. The ſame Author proceeds thus. 'Upon the whole mat-'ter the Court-Lords were againſt diſſolving 'the Union, and ſaid, *That the very moving ſuch* 'a *Thing was dangerous, and might be of very ill* 'Conſequence, *and therefore deſir'd, That ſuch an* 'effectual *Stop might be put to it, as that no one* 'might *ever offer at any ſuch Thing again.* On the other Hand, the *Scots* Lord ſaid, *That if the Union were not Diſſolv'd, their Country wou'd be the moſt miſerable under the Heavens.* The Queſtion being at laſt put upon the Earl of *Seaſield's* Motion, it was carry'd in the Negative by

Four

Four Voices, there being 54 Lords preſent on each ſide, and Seventeen Proxies for the *Negative*, and only 13 for the *Affirmative*. After which the Malt-Bill paſs'd the Houſe of Lords, *Scotland* included by a Majority of 64 Voices againſt 56.

On the 3d of *June* the Houſe of Commons *Reſolv'd* to Addreſs Her Majeſty, 'I. That 'an Account be laid before this Houſe What 'Equivalent was to be given the Moſt Chri-'ſtian King for the Demolition of *Dunkirk*; 'and what was ſtipulated relating to *Dunkirk*, 'in Caſe the Equivalent ſhou'd not be com-'ply'd with. 2. That an Account be laid be-'fore this Houſe, What Her Majeſty had Sti-'pulated for the Trade of *Great-Britain* in '*Flanders*. The Anſwer to this Addreſs was not given the Houſe till about Three Weeks after, and then it was, *That the Equivalent which was to be given for* Dunkirk *was already in the Hands of the* French. 'Tis with the utmoſt Abhorrence that one reads what a daring Pamphleteer writes on this Anſwer, than which nothing cou'd be more Satisfactory and Reaſonable. 'Tis in a Pamphlet Skulking about, under the Title of *A Short Hiſtory of the Laſt Parliamen*; *Is it credible*, ſays he, *that ſuch an Anſwer to this Addreſs ſhou'd prove Satisfactory? Or is any Man in* England *a Jot the Wiſer, or does he know at all the more what is the Equivalent, or what is to become of* Dunkirk? Yes ſure he knows, and may be ſatisfy'd, that the *French* King is to have nothing of us or any Body elſe for it, more than he has already. And as for *Dunkirk*, if he had but read the Ninth Article of the Treaty of Peace, he wou'd have known, *That the Moſt Chriſtian King*

ſhall take Care that all the Fortifications of the City of Dunkirk *be raz'd, that the Harbour be filled up, and that the Sluices or Moles, which ſerve to cleanſe the Harbour, be levell'd, and that at the ſaid King's own Expence, within the Space of Five Months after the Conditions of Peace are Concluded and Sign'd.* Now this Five Months, from the 31ſt of *March* O. S. the Date of the Treaty was not expir'd till *Sunday* laſt the 31ſt of *Auguſt*. A great while after his Book was handed about in Private among the Party, and yet has he the Aſſurance to ſay further, *If the Equivalent is in the Hands of* France, *why are not the Works begun to be demoliſh'd? The Peace was Sign'd the laſt of* March, *O. S. the Works towards the Sea were to be Demoliſh'd in Two Months. Thoſe towards the Land in Three Months. The Equivalent we are told is in the Hands of the* French, *and yet there is not one Stroke ſtruck now in almoſt Four Months, in Order to the Demolition.* And may not there be very good Reaſons, of which, tho he was not, the Houſe of Commons muſt needs be appriz'd to their great *Satisfaction*? However he proceeds. *And at the ſame Time the Houſe of Commons is not only ſatisfy'd with ſuch an Anſwer, but what is more ſtrange, have made a Proviſion for the Garriſon of* Dunkirk *till* Chriſtmas *next, and granted a Supply of near* 400000 l. *for that Purpoſe* Such Writers as he are not to be born with. But he concludes, *After this, what can we ſuppoſe too groſs to paſs upon this Houſe of Commons.* I had a great Min: to have anſwer'd every Word of this *Short Hiſtorian*, which that I cou'd have done, may be ſeen by my own *Hiſtory*, but really 'tis al ſo of a Piece, that one cannot dip into it any where without finding *Stuff* as bad as this, which wou'd be a fine Entertainment for a good *Britain*.

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The War being over, and the People about to be eas'd of their great Burdens, the Houſe Reſolv'd on the 17th of *June* to addreſs Her Majeſty, 'That ſhe wou'd be pleas'd to direct 'the *Marine* Regiments to be disbanded, and 'that what was due to the Non-Commiſſion 'Officers, might be paid to the Perſons that 'were actually in Service. The Queen readily comply'd with this Addreſs. *This*, ſays a certain Author, *was reported to be the Effect of Party Spleen againſt the* Marine *Regiments, moſt of whoſe Officers were look'd upon as Whigs. But whether any Streſs can be laid upon ſuch a Report, I leave others to determine. All I can obſerve is, that ſome younger Regiments were not ſo ſoon Disbanded* Might not Lieutenant General *Mordaunt* complain as well as the Colonels of theſe Regiments? Might not others do the ſame with as good Reaſon? But do not every one know that there is no *Preſcription* in Regiments, all that being wholly at the Pleaſure of the Soveraign; they have nothing to do but to ſubmit to it.

Notwithſtanding the Satisfaction which the Healing Spirit of this Parliament gave to the good People of *Engand*, yet how did the Diſguſted Party exclaim againſt the Addreſs of the 23d of *June*, to return Her Majeſty Thanks for the Treaty of Peace, and refering the Buſineſs of Commerce to Commiſſioners, which Addreſs was carry'd by above *Two* to *One*. Sir *Thomas Hanmer* mov'd it, and General *Stanhope* made a Motion, and the Queſtion was put, *That* it be an Inſtruction to the ſaid *Committee*, that they *do repreſent in the ſaid Addreſs, the Senſe of this Houſe, that Her Majeſty's Commiſſaries who are* to treat of *the Commerce between* Great-Britain *and* France, *ſhall inſiſt, that Li-*

berty be given to Her Majeſty's Subjects to Trade to all the Ports in the French *King's Dominions.* But the previous Queſtion being put, that that Queſtion be now put, it paſs'd in the *Negative.* The *Short Hiſtorian* has ſhamefully wreſted the Senſe of this Addreſs, and with equal Malice and Confidence miſrepreſented it as follows: *The ſame Gentlemen therefore,* ſays he, *who had been Inſtrumental in rejecting the Bill, muſt now make a Healing Addreſs, and attone by the loſs of their Reputation, for the good Service they had dar'd to do their Country.* What he calls the Loſs of their Reputation is the very Thing, that they will always be proud of, their entire Submiſſion to Her Majeſty's Royal Will; But he goes on in the ſame ſawcy Tone, *Having at the Opening of the Seſſions congratulated the Queen upon the Concluſion of a Peace which they knew nothing of.* How falſe is this? Had they not ſeen the Plan at the Cloſe of the former Seſſions? But Falſities are nothing with ſuch Writers, *They expreſs now their Thankfulneſs for the Terms and Conditions of it, which they had juſt rejected as Dangerous and Pernicious to the Kingdom. But they ſay ſo good a Foundation of Trade was laid, as might be further improv'd to the Advantage of the Kingdom, which they deſire may be perfected and explain'd, as fully to anſwer Her Majeſty's good Intentions* for the *Good* and *Welfare of Her People.*

Had he contented himſelf with repeating this only there had been no harm in it, but he inſults thus unmannerly upon it; *What a Mockery is here, and plain Contradiction to Common Senſe, but how it was underſtood at Court is plain by the Queen's Anſwer* She *Thanks them* for fully expreſſing their Approbation of the Treaties of Peace and Commerce, and promiſes them *not to improve,*

perfect

perfect or explain, but to ſecure to them the Benefits and Advantages, which, with great Difficulty, had been obtain'd for Her Subjects; and for this moſt Gracious Anſwer the Houſe of Commons return'd their moſt Humble Thanks, *thereby confeſſing they did fully approve the* Treaty of Commerce *when they had but juſt rejected it and that all they deſir'd, was to have thoſe ſame Advantages in Trade ſecur'd to them, which for want of Underſtanding they had ſo lately miſtaken, for great Miſchiefs and unavoidable Deſtruction to all the Manufactures of* Great Britain. This Man is not ſatisfy'd with theſe Malicious Reflections on the Addreſs and Anſwer, he aſſumes the Character of a *Prophet* as well as of a *Cenſor*, and not only tells you very rudely what has been done by this Parliament, but alſo what will be done by the next. 'By theſe Steps, 'continues he, and what was ſaid at the Cloſe of 'this Seſſion, there is one thing the People of '*England* may be very ſure of, that this ſame *Treaty of Commerce* neither explain'd, improv'd nor 'perfected, and no other will be laid before 'the Parliament, and no Endeavours wanting 'to carry it thro and render it effectual.' I wou'd lay this Bold Aſſertor a good Wager that he's out in his Prediction, as well as to the Endeavours as to the carrying thro, which he is ſo very ſure of.

On the 25th of *June*, Mr. *Benſon*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, preſented the Houſe the following Meſſage from the Queen.

HER *Majeſty thinks fit to acquaint Her Loyal Houſe of Commons with the Difficulties which in a Particular Manner She lies under, by the Debts contracted in Her Civil Government, occaſion'd by*

several Extraordinary Expences formerly incurr'd, so that Her Majesty thinks Her Self oblig'd in Justice to many Creditors to order an Estimate to be laid before this House of what was owing on the Civil List in the Year 1710.

Her Majesty has us'd Unexampled Parsimony to remove, if possible, this Burden from Her Self, but the granting away and lessening some of Her Revenue by Parliament has made that impracticable, therefore Her Majesty hopes that this House of Commons, which on all Occasions have shew'd themselves so well affected to Her, will not be unwilling to impower Her to raise such a Sum of Money on the Civil List Funds, as may enable Her to Discharge the Debts, and settle the Expence, to be regularly paid for the future.

Kensington, June 25, 1713.

THis so Gracious and Just a Message, was not receiv'd with the like Chearfulness by all the Members; Mr. *Smith*, who had been himself Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, saying, 'That to his Knowledge, the Debts of the 'Civil List in the Month of *August*, 1710. did 'not amount to above 150000*l.* for the Pay-'ment of Part of which Sum there were some 'Money standing out besides great Quantities 'of Tin, whereas by the Estimate now laid be-'fore the Commons, the said Debts to *Midsum-'mer* 1710, that is about Two Months before, 'were made to mount to 400000 *l.* A Motion 'was thereupon made, and the Question put, 'That an Humble Address be presented to Her 'Majesty, that She wou'd please to direct 'an Account to be laid before this House of

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'the Arrears of the *Civil Liſt* Funds, ſtanding 'out at *Midſummer*, 1710 And alſo an Ac- 'count of the Debts of the *Civil Liſt*, as they 'are at this time. *But*, ſays my Author, the 'ſame *paſs'd in the* Negative, *to the great Surprize 'of many*, and the next Day the Houſe came to the following Reſolution, 'That Her Majeſty 'be impower'd, by Letters Patents under the 'Great Seal of *Great Britain*, to ſet a part and 'appropriate a Sum not exceeding 35000 *l. per 'Ann.* for any Term not exceeding Thirty 'Two Years, to be made a Fund or Security 'to raiſe any Sum not exceeding 500000 *l.* to 'Diſcharge the Arrears and Debts owing to 'Her Servants, *&c.* Do not we well know the Grievous Compla nts that were every where made by thoſe Servants for want of their Sallaries? And where was the Inconveniency of Pawning the Revenue that was to Pay them? Yet the Author of the *Short Hiſtory*, with whom one can have no Patience, Animadverts as courſely on this as on other Votes of this Loyal and Dutiful Houſe of Commons. 'I muſt 'not forget, *ſays he*, the laſt Piece of Civility 'that this *Courtly* Houſe of Commons paid to 'the Crown, I mean the raiſing 500000 *l.* to 'pay the Debts of the *Civil Liſt*. I will not 'enter into an Account how this Debt came to 'be contracted 'tis Notorious, and every Of- 'ficer of the Houſhold can teſtiſy this Truth 'that their Arrears are at leaſt double of what 'they were at the Change of the Miniſtry, 'tis 'very well known that there was iſſu'd in the 'Firſt Eight Years of Her Majeſty's Reign, 'out of the *Civil Liſt Funds* to the Uſe of the 'War and other Publick Occaſions, above '500000 *l.* which very eaſily accounts for the

'Debt

'Debt incurr'd in that Time. I make no 'Doubt but there have been Large and very 'Extraordinary Issues made since, I do not 'suppose for the Service of the War, perhaps 'for obtaining and justifying this wonderful 'Peace, tho' Methinks 'tis hard that *France* 'shou'd not pay that Reckoning, which altho' 'I can give no Account of, I make no Doubt 'but those that were so ready to Pay the Debt 'had their Reason for so doing and can, in a 'great Measure, account for the contracting 'of it; whither indeed they were to Pay this 'Debt for the Share they had of it, or what 'they are to have towards enabling them to 'carry the next Elections is not Material, 'but 'tis certainly a most Dangerous President 'to be Mortgaging the Funds that are settled 'for the supporting of the *Civil Lists*, which by 'Degrees, may all be so far engag'd and grant-'ed away, that a *Land Tax* or *a Malt Tax* might 'be made at last an *Heroditary* Revenue for the 'Support of the Honour and Dignity of the 'Crown? What unfair Insinuations? What False Consequences, but there's no End of it; he is all over full of them, and so Intollerable, that he ought never to be mention'd, but to be Corrected and Expos'd.

On the 30th of *June*, the Motion that had been mov'd Five Days before for an Address was receiv'd, and it was *resolv'd* to Address Her Majesty, *for an Account* of the Debt of the *Civil List to* Midsummer, 1712. And Secondly, *for a Yearly Account of the Neat Produce of the* Civil List *Funds, since Her Majesty's Accession to the Throne.* My Author says, This last 'Address was made upon a *Suggestion*, that the '*Civil* List Funds which *at first* were given only

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'for about 700000 *l. per Ann*, yielded now above '850000 *l.* But whether there was any Ground 'for that Report or no, 'tis certain that no 'Anſwer was return'd to that Addreſs.' This Matter being ſpoken of in the Houſe of Lords, the Duke of *Buckingham* took Notice both of the Queen's Meſſage and the Commons Reſolutions, inſinuating that they were ſomthing Extraordinary, the uſual way being for the Crown to ask Subſidies of both Houſes, otherwiſe the Houſe of Lords wou'd become altogether uſeleſs, but the Conſideration of this Affair was put off in that Houſe, and determin'd in the other, as has been already related.

If I cou d joyn with the Hiſtorian I have endeavour'd to Anſwer in every Thing, it wou'd be in that Part of his Book where he undertakes the Vindication of h s Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* and that truly Noble Peer the Lord *Townſhend*, but I cou d not do it in his Phraſe nor with his Preſumption. The Duke of Marlborough, *ſays he*, Had beaten the *French* too 'often ever to be forgiven, it was neceſſary 'he ſhou'd be diſgrac d, or t e Scheme cou'd 'not go on; he was too conſiderable to be 'drop'd gently, but becauſe his Publick Servi'ces to his Country cou'd not be call'd in Que'ſtion, the known and uſual Perquiſites 'of the General are Voted Publick *Money*, '*and to be accounted for*, *&c.* He then goes on, with an Invidious Paralle' between the *Old* General and the *New*, and wou'd perſwade the World that the Latter has above 40000 *l.* a Year, but what is that to the Hiſtory o the *Parliament?* 'The Lord *Townſhend*, continues 'he, had made a Treaty for ſecuring a good 'Barrier to the States, and the Proteſtant Suc-

'ceſſion

'ceſſion in the Houſe of *Hanover* to theſe King-
'doms; theſe were great Obſtacles, and ſuch
'as the King of *France* muſt needs inſiſt ſhou'd
'be remov'd; what then cou'd be leſs ex-
'pected from ſuch good Friends as we are
'now become to *France*, than to declare the
'Man an *Enemy* to the *Queen and Kingdom* who
'had done ſuch diſagreeable Things to our
'beſt Ally,' This is driving the Matter too far, the *French* King is no where term'd our beſt Ally, and tho' I verily believe the Lord *Townſhend* as good a Subject and as good an *Engliſh* Man as any in the Kingdom, yet I cannot think the Vote was given to pleaſe the King of *France*, or becauſe he inſiſted upon it. What he ſays of Mr. *Walpole* is worſe than all the reſt, and looks with a flaming Aſpect in the following Paragraph. 'Mr. *Walpole* had been often very
'troubleſome in the Houſe, talk'd of Publick
'Accounts which he pretended to Underſtand,
'and wou'd upon all Occaſions be defending
'the Late *Miniſtry* where he thought them
'Clear and Innocent? He muſt therefore *be*
'*ſent to the* Tower *and expell'd the Houſe*, to pre-
'vent giving this Parliament any further
'Trouble, and for a Charge againſt him or any
'Body elſe; *the Commiſſioners of Accounts*, who
'have by this time convinc'd the World that
'they are of no uſe but to Sully the Chara-
'cters of thoſe that are out of Power, and to
'Skreen the Inquietudes of thoſe that are in,
'were ready as ſoon as the Word was given to
'look up a Complaint ſufficient for the preſent
'Purpoſe, tho' falſify'd by poſitive Evidence
'upon Oath; but in all theſe Cenſures, it has
'ſo happen'd that the Perſons concern'd may
'look upon them as ſo many Honours done

'them.

'them.' Very likely, that Man againſt whom the Parliament have Voted ſhou'd be proud of it; what will become of the Awe People have upon them for fear of offending ſo Illuſtrious an Aſſembly, if their Cenſure were once reckon'd Honeſt. It cannot be ſo in all Caſes whatever it was in Mr. *Walpole*'s, according to this Author, and I don't believe the Gentlemen who were cenſur'd for Bribery in the Orphan's Buſineſs took a Pride in it: But what is it that the Wit and Malice of Men will not turn into Ridicule? What Miſdameanors that by their Falſe Gloſſes they cannot Convert into Merit? If any one has a Curioſity to ſee his Raillery on the Addreſs about the *French* and *Spaniſh Renunciation* on the Proceedings about the Memorial of the States General, on the Detection of Frauds, Abuſes, Miſapplications of Publick Money, eſpecially the Thirty Five Millions, of which he pretends to make fine work and on the Vote about the not compelling Accomptants to paſs their Accompts; let 'em look over the Six or Seven Firſt Pages of his Invective. I will not trouble my ſelf ſo much about him, as to repeat them Of the ſame kind is what he ſays about Voting *againſt exceeding Parliamentary Proviſions, when the Exceedings of the Two next Years ſhou'd be greater.* His making ſo merry with the *South-Sea* Company, and the Paying Nine Millions without any Charge to the People: His Banter upon *Reſtoring* of *Credit*: His ſwelling the Charge of the late *Pacifick* Year and the like, are Topicks which give him more Occaſion to make uſe of his Aſſurance than Argument, and therefore I I leave them where I found them, and where any Body may find them that has a fancy to it.

I ſhall only give one Inſtance more of his Boldneſs, and by that the Reader may judge of all the reſt. He is ſpeaking of the Addreſs which was voted immediately after the Commerce Bill was rejected. *Such Recantations*, ſays he, *as this ſeems to be, are a little new in Parliament, and I was at a loſs to find any thing like it till this Parliament had furniſh'd me with a Precedent. In the Committee of Ways and Means, a Duty upon Leather was mov'd, and preſs'd by the Court; but rejected as Grievous to the People. This was reſented in very hi h manner; but a little Diſcipline ſoon made amends, and the ſame Gentlemen who voted againſt a Duty upon Leather, ask'd Pardon, and oblig'd the Court with their Vote for a* Duty upon Hides and Skins, Tan'd, Taw'd or Dreſs'd. One at firſt View ſees the Falſhood of this, Of whom did they ask Pardon? And how was the Court oblig'd by it? If the Money had not been rai d upon *Hides*, it muſt have been rais'd upon ſomething elſe, and 'twas all one to the Court. As to what he ſays about the vaſt Number of this Houſe of Commons, who had Places given them: His Liſts of *Loyal* Members *preferr'd*, and *Patriots* turn'd *Courtiers*, I can't ſee why Members of Parliament ſhou'd be depriv'd of the Privileges of other *Engliſhmen*; and why they ſhou'd not ſerve their Queen as well as their Country. Beſides, I ſhall be glad to find a Time when Members will not take Places if they can get them, a Time that has never yet been, and I am afraid never will be. Enough of him and his Libel. This *Loyal* and *Dutiful* Parliament having done ſuch great Things, and ſat their Three Seſſions, clos'd their Laſt the 13th Day of *July*. When Her Majeſty made

made a moſt Gracious Speech to them, acknowledging their *Duty* and *Loyalty*, which let the *Short Hiſtorian* ſay what he will, are as good Qualifications for a Member of Parliament of *Great-Britain*, as for a Member of Parliament of *Paris*. I do not inſert the Speech, for the ſame Reaſon that the others from the Throne are not incerted, and have carefully and faithfully put theſe Facts together, that they might not be forgotten and loſt in Bundles of Votes, which after the Seſſion is over are thrown by as Waſte-Paper. Such Facts as theſe ought to be remembred as long as the World laſts, and this Parliament to have a Mark of Diſtinction ſet upon it, as has been Cuſtomary to be done in Hiſtory, we finding ſeveral Parliaments diſtinguiſh'd by Epithets. As I have no Genius for ſuch Things, I ſhall not preſume to tell which wou'd ſuit this beſt; but certainly a Name might eaſily be found out for it, if one wou'd think of it a little after the Reading this Hiſtory.

FINIS.

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